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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Th Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

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AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
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THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "GAMBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 7, 1890. Agents.

THE MACLVOR Chartered s.s. "KNIGHT COMPANION" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

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The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removal from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

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THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

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EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE' for March and April 1890.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction[a]	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapere
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction[b]	Khundwa[b]	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Pardesari	Damergaum
Khadawa'i	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee[a]	Wurdah[c]
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Kussara[a]	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor[d]
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona[b][d]	Keim
Declalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Nassick Rd[a]	Khundi	Gorolee	Marheh
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
assulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Manmar	Baora	Dhond[b]	Sholapur[a][c]
Nandgaum[a]	Semri	Barebail	Hodgee
Naidongree	Sohagpo, *ead*	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Doodneh
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Galna	Babai	Warengaum	Goolburga
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Shahabad[a][b][c]
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Wadi
Mussawu[a]	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Biawadridge	Yedashgherry
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Sydapore
Bhadli		Julium[b]	Road
		Sheagaum[a]	Kistna
			Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc[a]	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur[a]	Shankarpalli	Secundera-bad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W and W'n Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhora'i
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea[d] at 30 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.

Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1888	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,350	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,00
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,0
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,0
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,00
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 239½ High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,100	125	125	20	165
Colaba	50	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	345
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	...	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	50	450
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	400	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
sasoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,200	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	6	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	860
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	460
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	405
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	890
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,145
Masagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja of Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	60	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,560
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

If Mr. Justice Norris were of the Bombay, and not the Bengal, High Court, writes the Lahore paper, it is fair to assume that he would be feeling particularly uncomfortable just now. Even as matters stand, he cannot but feel concerned at the decision of the Bombay Government against public servants mixing themselves up with political agitators. In Mr. Norris's case it is well known that his advocacy of the Congress was somewhat of a gushing and emotional character, and almost unsolicited; and apart from the foolish appearance such a situation makes, he was distinctly in the wrong as a judge of a High Court which might be called upon to decide cases arising out of the agitation. The prohibition repeated by the Bombay Government is an old one; but, as Lord Harris is fresh from home, he may said to reflect the ideas of the home authorities on the subject; and his ruling is therefore satisfactory both in its administrative and inferential aspects.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Megna (s), from Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmugoa, &c.; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Bheema (s), Colombo, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered and the s. s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva and Neera entered and the s. s. Krishna left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Henry Balckow left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. to-morrow, the 13th instant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 7th June, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 2,55,056, in the total earnings.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL.—Luximunrao Pimbulker, Kharbari to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, arrived in Bombay, at the Grant Road Station, on Tuesday night, accompanied by a suite of thirty-six followers. He is at present staying in the Dhurumsala, at Falkland Road, prior to his leaving for Hyderabad.

A MISSING BOY.—Lulloo Ramchunder, residing at Kalbadevie Road, has reported to the police that his son Chimelal, aged twelve years, left home on the 9th instant to purchase some flowers at Bhuleshwar, but has not since returned. At the time of leaving his house he wore no ornaments. Inquiries as to his whereabouts are being made by the police.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of May last, 4 horses and 18 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole, as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 35 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

DEATH OF A PRISONER IN JAIL.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest yesterday, at the Common Jail on the body of Sura Luximon, aged 31 years. On the 11th of September, 1888, deceased was transferred from the Tanna Jail to Bombay. He was admitted to the jail hospital on the 4th instant as he was suffering from an attack of dysentery. At six o'clock yesterday morning the deceased died from the disease when the jury recorded a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, (weather permitting) at 5-45, this evening:—

Quadrille .....The German Band ...Henkel.
Overture .....La Macon .....Auber.
Valse.....The Distant Shore ...Godfrey.
Selection .....The Mikado .....Sullivan.
Valse.....Bitter Sweet Arrg.....Seaman.
Galop .....Cleopatra .....Godfrey.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BODILESS LADY AT THE GAIETY.—The "bodiless lady" is daily attracting numerous visitors to the Gaiety Theatre. The figure which is merely the bust of a lady is exhibited on a trapeze, and to show that she is alive enters into conversation with those who choose to discourse with her. Professor A. C. Ardasher will keep the exhibition open until the end of the current month, when he will proceed to the Continent and thence to the Crystal Palace in London. In his travels through Australia to Bombay he has met with success and a visit to the Gaiety to witness this wonderful exhibition is well worth the small sum asked for admission.

DEATH FROM BEING KNOCKED DOWN BY A MUNICIPAL CART.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, on the body of a woman, named Bagoobai, aged 40 years, in D'Souza Street. Whilst the deceased was hawking some fruit on the morning of the 1st instant in Koombharwada 2nd Street, she was knocked down by a Municipal cart and run over. Refusing to be conveyed to hospital to have her wounds dressed, she was taken to her house, where she died from the injuries she received, which brought on a fit of spasms. A verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by the injuries she received by being knocked down and run over by a municipal cart was returned by the jury.

A MUSIC TEACHER'S AFFLICTION.—Ramparsad Guneshram, described as a music-teacher, and a resident on the 3rd floor of a house in Moogbat, has informed the police that he has been relieved of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 736, during his absence from home on the forenoon of the 9th instant. On returning to his residence at about 12 a.m. on that occasion he found the lock on his door tampered with. But, however, when he opened the door his attention was drawn to a quantity of mangoes that lay scattered about the floor. These he had deposited on the top of his cupboard prior to his leaving home. On searching for his leather bag, which he had also left on the cupboard and which had contained his ornaments he found this missing to his astonishment. Ramparsad immediately apprised the police of the theft and diligent enquiries for the recovery of the articles are being made.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB NAGU SYAJEE.—It will be noticed in our obituary column that Mr. Nagu Syajee died on Sunday morning at his residence, in Faikland Road. The deceased gentleman was a self-made man. Though he had received no education, he fitted himself for the hard struggle of life by mere dint of perseverance, industry, and natural intelligence, and from a small beginning rose to be one of the leading building contractors in Bombay, and for a series of years held important contract from the local Municipality and the Bombay Government. His latest enterprise was in connexion with the Defences, and the great satisfaction he gave Government led to their recommending him for the title of Rao Saheb, which was conferred on him so recently as the New Year's Day. He was a man of large sympathies, and his charities, always unostentatious, were thoroughly catholic, for many Hindu and other families lived on his bounty. He well knew the advantages of education, from the difficulties he found from a want of it in himself, and liberally advanced funds to students of poor parents. Owing to illness, he had proceeded to Lanowli, where he had a summer residence; and here he fell a victim to heat apoplexy, and was brought down to Bombay in an unconscious state. This was soon followed by paralysis, and though all medical aid was resorted to, he neither recovered speech nor consciousness. The Rao Saheb leaves behind him a widow and a son, and a large circle of friends and relations. His funeral was attended by a numerous body of mourners.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

AT the Court of Small Causes yesterday the suit filed by the plaintiff, Nanabhoy Framji, against Mr. J. H. Rowebotham, late station-master at Byculla, came on for hearing before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge.

Mr. Balcrishna, of Messrs. Balcrishna and Dixit, appeared for the plaintiff, whilst the defendant did not put in an appearance. This was a suit filed for the recovery of Rs. 1,257, the amount of a promissory note, together with interest, executed by the defendant at Poona, in favour of the plaintiff on the 22nd of August, 1889. On the claim being clearly established towards the recovery of the money a decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for the whole amount, together with Court costs.

Mr. Balcrishna made an application for a speedy execution of the decree since the defendant had recently resigned his post as station-master at the Byculla Station, on the G. I. P. Railway, and having drawn a sum of Rs. 3,700 on the Provident Fund, had left Bombay for Calcutta, on the 28th ultimo.

His Honour granted the order as applied for.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following contributions for the assistance of Mrs. Heerabai Dhunjibhai in appealing to the High Court against the decision of the Presidency Magistrate in this case:—

Lover of Justice	Rs.	15
C. M. C.	,,	25
A Sympathiser	,,	10
E. S. D.	,,	10

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dosabhoy Framjee, Hurkisondass Narotumdass, M. B. Bharbhaya, and A. M. Dharamsi.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE CITY.

Mr. E. B. Carrolls said that in last budget a sum of Rs. 30,000 had been provided for the lighting by electricity of several streets in the city. Some time ago Mr. Ollivant had formulated a scheme for this purpose; but so far it had not been carried out. He thought there was no doubt that they were all anxious to see the scheme for the electric lighting of those parts of the city carried out, and that was why he brought forward this proposition, "that the Municipal Commissioner be asked what is the present position as to the proposed introduction of electric lighting in a part of the city." He might also add that he saw from the home papers they had been making great progress with electric lighting in London during the last two months. He thought it was time they now gave it a trial in Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner said this notice of motion only reached him late the previous evening, and if they allowed the matter to stand over for a week, he would be prepared with a statement.

The discussion of the subject was accordingly postponed till the next meeting.

THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said that at the next meeting he would ask for a report showing the cause of the fall of the house on Sunday last, which caused the death of several persons, and wounded many more. He wished to know from that report whether sufficient care was taken while the house was being built; that it was being constructed of sufficiently strong and good material. It seemed to him very strange that buildings like this should be constructed in this city, simply for the purpose of earning rents without any regard to the safety of the tenants.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said if such a motion was brought forward at the next meeting he would be very glad to second it. It was a very important motion, and Mr. Javerilal was very right in giving notice of it. A return of buildings in course of erection must come before the Standing Committee every three months, and according to the standing orders, this matter would come up in due course, but it was so very important, he had no doubt the Municipal Commissioner would not have the slightest objection to give the necessary information. He considered that their bye-laws as to the building of houses in the city should be considered and sanctioned as soon as possible. He was sorry that buildings should be allowed to be erected in the city of such ricketty material.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya said Mr. Javerilal had anticipated him in bringing forward this proposition. The building in question was raised 58 feet high on an old foundation, and it was in consequence of that one of the wings gave way. He thought the Commissioner should make inquiries into this building being erected on an old foundation.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said he thought it was not merely the question of an old foundation they had to consider in connection with the fall of this building or of the materials used. The question was what engineers would call the *scantling* or the thickness of the wall and size of the timber used. With bye-laws referring merely to the quality or nature of material they could have practically no control over builders. Walls of a certain height might be required of a certain material, but they had the thickness to consider to bear the weight. They might insist on teakwood supports, but that would be of little use unless they stipulated the thickness of them.

The discussion here dropped, to be brought up again at next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE HAJEE TAR MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition on the ground that two of the creditors, one of whom resided at Nassik and the other at Madras, had not signed the deed of composition. Mr. Viccajee, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that insolvent had suppressed some of his books of accounts. After some discussion, his lordship granted an adjournment for four weeks.

RE HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE NANABHAI NAROTUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the time to file the schedule, as the insolvent had settled with almost all the creditors. His lordship granted a fortnight's extension.

RE VANMALEE GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to file a fresh petition, remarking that the former petition was dismissed for not being filed within the required time. The application was granted.

RE TOOLSEYDAS MANEKCHUND.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, which was granted till the 2nd July next. The insolvent's interim order was, on the application of counsel, extended till the 23rd July next.

RE EDWARD PENNIE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for a week. The insolvent, who appeared in person, opposed the application, which, however, was granted.

RE HEERJEE JETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule absolute to withdraw the petition and schedule, saying that the usual notices had been served. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE BALLOOBHOY VEERJEEBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE KESSOWJI TOOLSEYDAS AND OTHERS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE ROBERT BANCROFT STRINGER.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE HAJEE ZENAIL ABADEEN.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed an application for an interim order made by the insolvent in person. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had not accounted for large sums of money and packages of goods sent by him to Persia; and had written letters to his constituents there, apprising them that he was forthwith returning to the country. His lordship, on looking at one of the letters, which had come into the hands of the Official Assignee, would see that the insolvent's object, after filing the schedule, was to abscond from Bombay. His lordship refused to grant an interim order.

COUNT MATTEI, the fine old Italian nobleman who has been experimenting, for nearly half a lifetime, with cures for cancer and other terrible diseases, is about eighty-one years of age. He is as active as a certain other octogenarian—Mr. Gladstone—and, though he does not fell trees by way of physical exercise, he boasts that he could spar with most agile men of half his years. Count Mattei lives near Bologna, in one of the most attractive regions of beautiful Italy. The late Pope, Pius IX., had great faith in Count Mattei, and he placed a hospital ward at his disposal, for treatment of cancer patients. Lady Paget has been one of his latest English visitors and interviewers, and she is much impressed by the Count's personality and the success of his methods. But here arises a question. Count Mattei has not divulged the secret of his method to anybody. If the method is as beneficent as it is alleged to be, it is to be hoped the Count may make a clean breast of it before it is too late.

THERE were two other rather amusing incidents in connection with Sir Arthur Havelock's landing and reception at the Colombo jetty. One was the temporary alarm of his Excellency as he stepped back when the mechanical birds rose out of the artificial lotus flower and fluttered about in the vicinity of his face. He realised at once, though, that they were not birds of prey, and seemed greatly interested in what was a very clever piece of workmanship. The other incident was the disinclination of the Governor elect and the ex-Governor to enter the gubernatorial vehicle first. Both Sir Arthurs stood bowing and motioning each other to take the lead, till one was reminded of the scene in *Punch* where two polite foreigners are doing much the same thing at the door of a railway carriage, with the result that while they are trying to out-do each other in courtesy, the train moves off without them. No such catastrophe occurred, and the difficulty was solved by the new Governor taking his seat before the old one, as was right and proper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bheema, 197 tons, Nakoda, sailed yesterday for Colombo, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Megna, 754 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean..	1490	Roberts	A	F Muir & Co.
Ebro.....	1891	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McIlermott .	C	A Visram.
S.S. H. Bolckow	639	McAdam.....	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Inishoven-head	2538			
	1987	McCalmont .	F	J Heyn, Esq.
,, Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
,, Swordsman.	719	Detlefsen ..	L	S Shewjee.
,, Neera		Nakoda	LM	Shepherd & Co.
,, Hurworth ..	1567	Bally	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wennington Hall	1895	Kilvert.....	N	K Nixon & Co.
,, Lindula	2199	Allen.....	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Staffa	1334	Ostergard ...	P	C & Edulji.
,, Maple Branch	1735	Anderson ..	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Bussorah ...	1531	Humphries...	1	J Mackintosh.
,, Asia	2323	Russell.	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, D. Balduino.	3014	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
,, Mecca	937	Shepherd	4	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Venetia	1608	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, M. Teresa ..	2011	Deperis	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
,, Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
,, Kt. Companion	2543	Durant.....	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Casum.
,, Aston Hall..	2251	Fowler.....	13	Kdward Bates & Co
,, Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
,, Nedged	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Culna	1469	.....	18	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Megna (s)	Rickford....	Calcutta, April 16.
	Eden Hall (s)	.....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Busheer (s)	Rothwell ..	Marmugoa, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice.....	Karachi.
	Bheema (s)	Nakoda	Colombo, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
6 Ship Australia.....Korff .....New Port, March 4.
7 Palitana s .....Dougherty ...Moulmein, June 1.
City of Bombay ...McNeil .....Liverpool, May 8.
Clan Buchanan...Millar.....Liverpool, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.—Steamers Coconada and Nawab.
June 7.—Steamers Verax and Peshawar, ships Brambletye and Duchalburn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
8 Manora s..... .... London.
Duke of Argyll s.. .... Passed the roads North to South.
Selene s .... Colombo.
Asia s..... ..... Bombay.
9 Khandalla s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—500 bales coston, Ernsthausen and Co; 800 cwts wheat, K Poonja; 12 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 396 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 160 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; and 76 bales wool, H A Kujrani.

Innishowen Head s—58 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 118 cwts gum, D Chuganlal; 471 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 137 bales cotton, M H Cazarani; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 600 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 34 bales cotton, Tingoombe and Co; 66 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraj.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—4½ cwts ivory, N G Hoosein; 10½ cwts ivory, N Javerchand.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—235 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 85 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 38 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR LISBON.

Asia s—3,999 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wennington Hall s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Kt Companion s—500 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 875 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 450 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Maple Branch s—300 cwts horns, F Hurst; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 13 bales hemp, John L Kerstee; 1,003 cwts bonemeal, R Caderbhoy,

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, 3,250 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Nedjed s—1,700 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—265 bales cotton, and 8 cwts coffee, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Staffa s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—400 bales cotton, 3,004 cwts poppyseed, 17,194 cwts tilseed, 6,920 cwts wheat, 5,785 cwts castorseed, and 999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,476 cwts gingellyseed and 3,150 cwts castorseed, F D Panday and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—630 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—250 bales twist, D P Marker; 112 bales cotton and 103 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 175 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 7 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 325 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 80 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 220 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 211 bales twist, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee and Co; 123 cwts cloves, P F Talati; 2 chests opium, The B and P S N Co; 56 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 14 bales twist, Lallji Cutchra; 50 cwts cloves, A E Esmaljee; 165 tons old iron pieces, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Thisbe s—100 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—155 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Mellis, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo Inft, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 10.

Bowden Smith, Lieut, Bo, Royal Lanc Regt, on leave, from Southern India.
Marks, Surgeon, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Satara.

JUNE 11

Stopford, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Mac Tier, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on duty, to Ferozpore.
Browne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Rl. M. Fusirs, on duty, to Charbatia.
Wyndham, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, on duty, to Mian Meer.

JUNE 11

Bowden Smith, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, off leave, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

Commanding Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.

Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain J P Baird from the 16th to 25th June 1890, both days inclusive.

2. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters, at 5-30 p. m., on Monday next, the 16th instant. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(*Gazette of India, June 7.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T E Coxhead is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

With effect from the date on which Bde-Surgn J M Coates retires from the service, Surgn-Major E A Birch of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgn of Hooghly, to be Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

The services of Mr S N Walker, Assist Supt of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Lieut C C Anderson, BSC, 26th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, Second-in-Command,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs, Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, etc. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An AUSTRALIAN HORSE, good Height and perfectly Sound; goes well in Harness. Also a Landau in excellent condition.—Apply to P. D. COOPER, care of John M. Heyn and Co., 23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathir, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

COME, LADIES COME, to Companions of your own sex, and order a Neat Rubber Stamp for Marking Linen at any price you can afford. Apply UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydonie.

KIOTO, KIOTO.—Another large Consignment to hand. Dinner Set for Six Persons, 30 Pieces, Rs. 16 only, Washing Sets, Complete, Rs. 7-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 and 3-15 p.m.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, Large Cool, Airy Rooms available for Families and Bachelors, at reduced rates for the Monsoon. For terms, &c., Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET for six months.—A fine BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished with Garden, suitable for a Chummery or two married couple. Very moderate rates. Apply to 77, care of this paper.

TO LET.—Two large commodious and comfortable BUNGALOWS, situated on the Kirkee Road, Poona; known as Rose Bank and Kirkee Lodge; well furnished; for the Season or for the Year. Apply to CURSETJEE and SONS or the undersigned. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply with Specimen of Writing to KEMP and Co., Ld., Fort.

REQUIRED for the OFFICERS' MESS, Worcester Regiment, a really good COOK, very liberal pay.—Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

REQUIRED either a New or a Second-hand (in good order) "Crighton's" double beater COTTON OPENER. Apply, stating price, to MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, a free VENTILATED HALL in Medows Street, most convenient for an Office or Residence. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE,—A small lot of FRESH APRICOTS, a very rare Fruit in India. MORENAS and Co., Confectioners, Medows Street.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just received per S. S. Rome, a large and varied assortment of WATERPROOFS, suitable for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN.—Thick Overcoats and Head Coverings, at Rs. 5-8. Also Waterproof Sheeting of all sizes. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE new improved Patent Giant Ariston with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 120.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc. MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

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A good opportunity for gentlemen who are desirous to have a stock of good Wine and Spirits.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Medows Street, as follows:—
15 boxes John Dewar and Son's finest special old Highland whisky.
10 boxes finest extra special whisky.
4 boxes finest special liqueur old whisky.
10 boxes Scotch whisky, pink label.
20 boxes Scotch whisky, white label, superior brand.
11 boxes Trapp's gold sherry.
50 boxes La Grande Marque cognac, three stars.
20 boxes royal dry saumur.
50 boxes "Canary Sac" as perfectly pure wine grown in the Canary Islands.
6 cases 6 doz. brandy, Central Society Vineyard.
6 ,, 6 ,, three stars ,,
4 ,, 8 ,, flask ,,
4 ,, 16 ,, half flask ,,
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Waghji Koreji, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 27th August, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Shabirabai, widow of Syed Nanoo bin Shamirudeen, and Syed Ismail bin Syed Nanoo, the following immoveable property:—All that piece of Government unassessed ground, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, near Null Bazaar, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 311 1-9th square yards (including 88 1-9th square yards recently acquired by the Collector of Bombay for the use and benefit of the Municipality, compensation in respect whereof has not yet been finally determined, together with the mosque, tombs, or madarchhela standing thereon, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Hakim Mahomed Baker bin Hakir Mahomed, deceased, and partly by vacant ground and beyond that by Mutton Street, on the west partly by vacant ground and partly by a passage with erections thereon, beyond which in Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that by the Fish Market Road, and on the south by a sweepers' passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hakim Mahomed Baker, deceased, and his heirs, and are now in the occupation of the said Shabirabai and Syed Ismail bin Syed Nanoo.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.
On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavahoo and Mr. Carsondas Valabhdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwardadass Vassonjee, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, the mortgagor, and Hajee Abdool Latiff Bhaisdina, the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of lease, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under ward Nos. 5179 to 5182, and street Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to sanction of the Port Trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 12th June, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

SOME reaction in Silver occurred in London yesterday, the price of the metal receding ¾d., say, to 48¼d. per oz; and Rupee Securities, following suit, were ½ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £79 and £81 ⅞, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97 ⅜; the market rates of discount remaining unaltered. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England; and the total Bullion in the Bank, given in the last Return as £33,600,000, is corrected by Reuter to £21,600,000. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 92½. Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20.

The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday at last sale rates, with 820,000 skins offered. 750,000 Sheep Skins will also be put forward at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market again closed quiet, all round, the sales having been rather less than Monday's, at 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-16d. lower, at 5 9-16d.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. down for June to July-August deliveries, 1-16d. lower for September-October, and 1-32d. for October-November, the extreme quotations being 6 27-64d. for June and 5⅝d. for October-November. East Indian Cotton was unaltered in value. The total day's Imports were 12,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm at some partial advance in prices, 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings being quoted ⅛d. higher; as well as 39 in. Jacconets, and 3 and 5¼ lbs. Madapolams; 54 in. 11 lbs. Shirtings being 1d. up. The price of 40s. Mule Twist remained at 9⅛d. per lb.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 12¼ cents; but September Futures were 9 points lower, at 11·14; Futures for August being 11 points down, at 12·09 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales, making the total from the opening of the season compare as follows with the figures of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.	1,000	800	5,200
Three days' do.	2,000	2,600	10,700
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,727,000	5,473,600	5,397,700

A telegram from Washington, through Reuter, under yesterday's date, says that the Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in eleven Cotton States is 88 13-16 per cent.; the average acreage is 101; and the plants generally are late but healthy, and rapidly growing. The acreage this season was the same, and for 1888-89 it was 102·2; while the condition was 86·4 last June, and 88·2 in June 1888.

Cotton has continued very quiet in tone here to-day, with business on an almost insignificant scale, the total purchases, consisting of Dhollera, at Rs. 192; Bhownugger at Rs. 185; and Julgaum at Rs. 185; not summing up 500 bales. Prices, however, are quoted as before.

WHEAT, feeling at length the neglect of buyers for export, has given way a little in value in a dull market, only a small business having transpired. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-4-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,, 4-3-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-2-0 to Rs. 4-2-6	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3-15-0	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,, 4-3-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-12-0	,,

SEEDS have been dull and very little has been done in any description; but previous quotations are repeated, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,359 bales.
Wheat	18,747 cwt.
Linseed	9,894 ,,
Rapeseed.....	5,791 ,,
Gingelly	792 ,,
Poppyseed	1,020 ,,
Castorseed	782 ,,

FREIGHTS are weak with next to nothing doing. Some business is reported in Cotton for immediate shipment to Antwerp at 20s.; and in Seeds for Marseilles from 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton. The "Knight Errant" (s) has been fixed for late June loading to Marseilles, at 17s. 9d., with option of part cargo to Amsterdam, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, under the influence of the lower price of Silver in London yesterday, opened weak and irregular, declining rapidly to our quotations, and it is reported that Bills were placed in one direction at a lower rate; but there has been little Private Paper offering. One Bank sold a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 6 13-32 and 1s. 6 7-16, respectively, and afterwards at 1-32d. lower; and a fair business has been done in forward remittance at our quotations. A steadier feeling set in in the after-part of the day, and we closed almost firm as under:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s 6 13-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 6⅜d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 6 15-32d.		,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 6 ⅜d.		,,
Francs 3 ,, ...1·96.		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved further downward to-day, 103 having become the rate for Fours for cash; 103 ⅛ (buyers) for the coming account; and 103 1-16 for July; but again to-day there was a rally towards the close, and 103 3-16 was the final quotation for Fours for Money. There have been sellers of 4½ per cent. Paper at 106 ½ in the market.

SHARES have attracted but little attention, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Apollo Press; a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen Cotton Mill shares; and an advance to the same extent in Maneckji Petit, at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅜ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	92½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. ,, ...	81½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver.....	48¼d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Mail for Suakim and Jeddah on 12th and 13th leaves Suez at 10 a.m.
Messages for Mauritius must reach Aden by noon on the 12th instant.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Mails for Persian Gulf close 11-30 Thursday, 12th.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..3	88		4	42	4	56	3	45
June 10, Tuesday.....0	10		0	4	0	10	0	0
,, 11, Wednesday....0	0		0	3	0	3	0	0
Total...3	98		4	49	4	67	3	45
Total of corresponding date last year 5	80		7	75	7	17	7	93

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEAMAN—June 9, at Rajkot, the wife of F. C. O. Beaman, C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CANNON—June 10, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, Edward Cannon, Superintendent Government Savings Bank.
NAGU SYAJEE—June 8, on Sunday morning, at his residence in Falkland Road, Rao Saheb Nagu Syajee, Municipal and Government Building Contractor, regretted by a numerous body of friends and relations.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCHRAN—June 8, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Robert Lyle Cochran, of a daughter.
FRENCH—June 7, at Hunter's Road, Vepery, Madras, the wife of Mr Arthur Clough French, of twins (boys), one still-born.

DEATHS.

BIGGIE—June 2, at Mussoorie, W Biggie, Senior Apothecary, aged 47. Deeply regretted by a large family.
GORDON—June 7, at Cooch Behar, Gwen Marion, infant daughter of Major and Mrs Evans Gordon, aged thirteen months
PETTER—June 4, at Barum House, Naini Tal, George Edward Petter, aged 65 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1890.

RATHER more than three months have passed since a memorial was sent by the opium shippers of Bombay to the Government of India, pointing out the serious position in which the trade with China in Malwa opium had fallen, and suggesting for its relief that the pass duty, now levied at the rate of Rs. 650 per chest, should be reduced by Rs. 150; this measure, the memorialists representing, being the only one that can save the trade from gradual extinction. No response has yet come to the memorial, but its gravity has in the interval been emphasized by the retirement of some of the Bombay dealers from a trade which is understood to have been for a long time carried on at a loss, and in which the principle of "the survival of the fittest" is now being exemplified by the continuance in it mainly of large capitalists who can afford to remain in it, hoping for better times. The silence of the Government is by no means a cause for complaint. It indicates the gravity of the question that has been brought before them, and their reluctance to deal precipitately with a matter of large and possibly permanent financial consequence. The present condition of the opium revenue is not such as to warrant important changes being made without careful consideration, and as Bengal opium has to contend in China with the same obstacles which stand in the way of Bombay shipments it is evident that the problem to which the attention of Sir David Barbour has been invited is one of some complexity. That part of the problem, however, which directly affects Bombay trade may be stated without difficulty. The shipments for some years past have shown a strong and persistent tendency to decrease. Fifteen years ago, when the rate of duty was only Rs. 600 per chest, the number of chests of Malwa opium upon which duty was paid was little under half-a-lakh. In the year 1888-89 the actual number of chests imported into Bombay was 31,617. We are not able to extend the comparison of shipments to China over so long a period. But if only the last four years are taken a continuous falling off is clearly shown. In 1885-86 37,173 chests were exported to China: in 1888-89 the exports amounted only to 29,779½ chests, and later monthly returns show that the tendency to decrease is continuous. Prices in the same period have fluctuated considerably, the average rates for old and new varying from Rs. 1,528 in November 1888 to Rs. 1,115 in March 1887. The present price of the new drug, including the duty of Rs. 650 per chest, is Rs. 1,050 per chest. But this year there has been a bumper crop in Malwa, and there is no demand for the newer stocks, while opium of last year's manufacture is now worth about Rs. 1,160 per chest. The cultivators were the only people who profited by this year's unusually large crop, for the low prices proved disastrous to large numbers of Marwari middlemen who finance the cultivators, buy up the crop, get it prepared, and ship it to the Bombay merchants. Such experience as that must prove discouraging to men who have more to say to the extent of land that shall be under opium cultivation in the Malwa States than the cultivators themselves. But as it is said that present rates are not remunerative to the cultivator we must be prepared to hear before long that the Indore and Gwalior ryots are abandoning opium cultivation for something that will suit them better.

The financial aspect of the present state of the trade has been clearly indicated during the past two years. In 1887-88, a falling off of over five lakhs was shown in the receipts on account of Malwa opium shipments which were credited to imperial revenues. Last year the diminution was forty-five lakhs and a half, bringing down the total to Rs. 1,95,11,066. When the revenue on opium for consumption in India is deducted, the net revenue receipts on Malwa opium are nearly a crore below those of 1875, when the pass duty was Rs. 50 a chest below what it now is. Those who urge upon the Government that a recovery in the revenue can be brought about by a reduction of the duty will doubtless point to the experience of the four years, 1875 to 1879 inclusive, in which period the minimum net yield was over two crores and a half, while the maximum fell little short of three crores. The same conclusion is pointed to by the experience of 1881 and the two following years. The rate of duty in the three years was Rs. 700 a chest, and yet the yield in the most productive of those years was lower than that of the least productive of the years when the duty was at Rs. 600 a chest. We do not leave out of account the special circumstances under which the rate of duty is determined. But when there is a probability of a curtailment of the area under opium cultivation in consequence of the unremunerativeness of the occupation at the present rate of duty, Government may ask themselves if they are not as likely to escape a loss as to make one by reducing the rate of duty. It is evident that unless prices in China rise or the Chinese imposts on opium are reduced, a market can be retained for Indian opium in China only by curtailing the charges upon it in this country. If opium were an undutiable article, instead of being a commodity taxed before export to nearly two hundred per cent. of its value, the remedy that would be prescribed for the present situation would be a reduction in the cost of production. But the ryot is believed to make little out of opium growing at present prices. The middleman who finances him and stands between him and the Bombay merchant, and who provides for a considerable part of the process of preparation, is said also to gain nothing for himself, and to many of his order, as we have shown, the opium trade has lately brought bankruptcy. Evidently, then, it is not in Malwa that a diminution of the expenses of production (including in that term the cost of bringing the commodity to its ultimate market) can be curtailed. The inference therefore is that a reduction must be sought for elsewhere than in the charges of production and of handling. If opium is to be laid down at Hongkong and Shanghai at prices at which it can compete with the Chinese drug, it can only be by a reduction in the rate of duty. The cost of production here has been brought to a minimum. Agents and shippers declare that they make no profit, but on the contrary a very considerable loss. These are not conditions upon which trade can for long be carried on, and if Government hope to retain the Malwa opium duty as a substantially productive source of revenue, they must put it upon such a basis that the trade upon which it is levied may become profitable to those who have embarked in it.

Little can be hoped for in the way of a removal of the obstacles which the Chinese Government have placed in the way of Indian opium. They now levy Rs. 363 upon each chest of Indian opium, instead of Rs. 198 as formerly, and notwithstanding the undertaking in the Cheefoo Convention to consolidate the local duties and levy them at the port of entry, vexatious and uncertain local charges still obstruct Indian opium in its passage through the country. The relations between England and China may be excellent, but no one supposes that to oblige the Indian Government the Tsung-li-Yamen will reduce duties which in 1887 brought in five million taels, and in 1888 more than six and a half millions. The Chefoo Convention has not many years to run, but the prospect of substituting for it an arrangement favourable to Indian opium is not promising. China, with the best disposition in the world, will not find it easy to forget her own unavailing protests to Lord Salisbury against the exclusion against law and treaty of Chinese subjects from British Colonies in Australasia. The native opium interest in China, moreover, is by this time very strong. There is scarcely a provincial Governor whose hands are clean in the matter of opium-growing, and illicit trade in the country-grown drugs constitutes another obstacle to the trade in foreign opium. The question which has been brought to the notice of Government is admittedly a difficult one, and perhaps not the least difficulty connected with it comes from the fact that while Government raise revenue by taxing opium on one side of India, they raise it by selling opium on the other. The fear that if prices were reduced by a reduction in the Bombay pass duty, sale prices in Bengal would be affected, necessarily presents itself to Government. But as the case was presented to them by the Bombay merchants lately what they have to decide upon may be only a choice between two evils—between a small but by no means inevitable loss of revenue if the duty is reduced on the one hand, and a larger loss through diminution of production and of export on the other. The marked diminution which there has been in the opium revenue as a whole in recent years warns us that we must not too confidently look upon it to retain in permanence the important place that it for many years held in our fiscal system.

DR. W. K. SIBLEY, who read a remarkable paper in the Anthropological Section at the last meeting of the British Association, on the subject of "Left-leggedness," contributes an article to the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he gives the further results of his observations. In the first few lines he disposes of the popular idea that as the right hand is more used and therefore stronger than the left so the right leg is stronger than the left, asserting and demonstrating by figures that in cases where the right hand is most used, the left leg is stronger, while a left-handed man by way of set-off has a stronger right leg. Dr. Sibley's theory is that as all manual labour requires increased use of the right hand, the left leg is most employed on the principle of equilibrium. Man, he declares, is not naturally unilateral, and it is the mere self-assertion of this principle which causes a child, when first learning to write, to accompany the movement of the fingers with the movements of the tongue. All Dr. Sibley's observations, which have been extensive even since he last dealt with the subject, tend to prove his assertion that the great majority of men and women are left-legged. At the Paris Exhibition two large wooden bridges were erected opposite the Trocadero to convey foot-passengers over the bridge. Contrary to English custom, the authorities commanded people to keep to the left. But man's left-leggedness and consequent tendency to bear to the right, asserted itself and caused endless pushing on crowded days—an evil which might have been obviated had the result of his observations been known. In football, attempts have been made to ascertain which foot is more frequently used, but opinions of players differ, and no reliable data were secured. But in swimming it has been found that, especially when racing, most men swim with the right half of the body downwards, thus not only maintaining their equilibrium with the heavier half lower, but also placing the chief propelling power, namely the left leg, in the most direct line of action. The armless man in Barnum's show was left-legged and used the toes of his left foot to draw with. But to counteract any inference Dr. Sibley may be inclined to draw from this fact, it is urged that the well-known armless gentleman who may be seen any day painting in the picture gallery at Antwerp uses his right toes. Dr. Sibley promptly meets this by suggesting that if the gentleman had possessed arms, he would have been left-handed. In the course of his observations the doctor approves the practice of constructing right handed race-courses, as the horse—in fact, all animals, except the camel and a crawling baby—incline to the right, having stronger left legs than right. Such being the case it would seem that Great Britain and her Colonies are distinctly wrong in their rule of the road, and instead of driving on the left side of the road, should follow the custom which prevails in France and Germany and almost every other country, by taking the right. And if Dr. Sibley's investigations are to prove of any practical service, instructors of athletics and gymnasia should set to work on the physical reformation of man, developing the usefulness of the left hand and right leg, so that future generations, though still working on the principle of equilibrium, may become in the fullest sense bilateral.

A FEW weeks since we mentioned a complaint which had reached us from one of the towns in the Deccan, of the astounding latitudinarianism which the Municipality of the place has shown in choosing a headmaster for this High School. As the matter has now been made the subject of a Government resolution, there is no longer any reason why the town which had gained this bad distinction for itself should be any longer referred to in an allusive way. The town was Pandharpur, and the schoolmaster whom it thought good enough to teach arithmetic and morality to its children had as the latest entry in his *livret* his dismissal from the headmastership of the Nasik High School and from the service of Government, in consequence of charges which must not be named having been brought against him, and of his failure to prosecute his accusers. The Pandharpur Municipal President had no other excuse to make for his selection of the unfittest than that arrangements had had to be made in a hurry—an excuse which might have passed if it had not been accompanied by the extraordinary explanation that there would not be much objection on the part of the public, as during the few days that the new schoolmaster had been at work the attendance had gone up from twenty-seven to nearly a hundred. In the peculiar circumstances of the case, the increase in attendance would have struck most of us as a cause for alarm, and a review of the schoolmaster's Nasik career should have satisfied the Pandharpur President that the fewer scholars Mr. Gopal Babaji Hirpatak had the better it would be for the school. But everything depends upon the point of view, and the Pandharpur municipals seem not to have been able to put themselves at a point of view from which they could see any other necessity than that of filling the school and running it cheaply. They seem deliberately to have gone in for the "cheap," knowing that the "nasty" went with it. The resolution of Government deals, perhaps, too gently with them in telling them that they have "very seriously failed to fulfil the duty devolving on them in employing the services of Gopal Babaji Hirpatak without inquiry, and when they were informed of the facts in not instantly dismissing him from the post to which he was so incautiously appointed." But it is at once a marvel and a shame that such a resolution should have been called for. That a schoolmaster here and there should be depraved is a thing to be prepared for. But that depravity should be taken by the hand, and treated by men responsible for education as though it were as welcome as virtue itself, if only it filled the school, is somewhat distressing, especially to those who wish well to local self-government.

THE news about silver legislation in America indicates that once more an uncertain, though probably not a critical, stage has been reached—a stage, indeed, at which we cannot quite forget that "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The resolution of the Silver party in the Senate to press the Senate Bill, and give the go by to that adopted in the House of Representatives on Saturday, shows that the efforts that were being made at the end of the week to reconcile what may be called the "coin redemption" party and the "bullion redemption" party have not succeeded. The difference between the two parties is narrowed down to the question whether the treasury notes issued against the four and a half million dollars worth of silver to be bought every month shall be redeemable in currency or in bullion. The Silver party, who have, for fear of the President's veto, waived free coinage, are uncompromising in insisting that the redemption shall be in currency, a proposal, it will be remembered, which Mr. Windom minuted against strongly in his Treasury report last November. The option of redemption in coin or bullion is one of the features of the Mackinley Bill adopted the other day by the House of Representatives. When it is said that efforts are being made to bring about an agreement on the subject, this seems to mean that the attempts at arranging a *modus vivendi* which were commenced last week have as yet come to nothing. It should be added, however, that these differences are not in New York believed to damage the prospects of legislation. A private message received in Bombay yesterday spoke with undiminished confidence of the passing of a Bill which will be favourable to silver, without being in danger of inviting the President's veto.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy disposed of a question of some public interest in connection with the general parade-ground on the Esplanade.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE BILL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11.

The Senators in favour of free coinage have intimated that they intend to press the Senate Silver Bill, and intend to pass it, ignoring that adopted by the House of Representatives.

Efforts, however, are being made to bring about an agreement on the subject.

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, JUNE 10.

Baron Bauer, the Austrian Minister for War, announced in the Reichsrath to-day that it was imperative the peace strength of the Austro-Hungarian army should be largely increased in the course of next year.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.

Count Caprivi, speaking to-day in the Reichstag, stated that the relations between France and Germany have recently become greatly improved.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 11.

Terrible fires are reported to have occurred in the Ural Mining districts, whole villages having been destroyed.

Forty lives have been lost and twenty thousand persons rendered homeless.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Sir Richard Temple this evening in the House of Commons presented several further petitions in favour of the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.

General Caprivi, speaking in the Reichstag to-day, said that it was gratifying to note the improvement that had taken place in the relations between Germany and France, but he was, however, unable to abolish the pass-port rules in Alsace, which were framed with the intention of hastening the Germanisation of that province.

INCREASE OF AUSTRIAN PEACE STRENGTH.

VIENNA, JUNE 10.

Speaking in the Hungarian Delegation to-day, the Minister for War said that the increase in peace effective of Austrian Army was inevitable. Austria and Hungary, he added, cannot remain behind other European States in the matter of armament.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The French Government has despatched a Note to the Egyptian Government, giving their adherence to the Conversion Scheme and insisting on the proceeds of conversion being applied to increasing the Egyptian Army, and thus hasten the evacuation of the country by the British.

M. Ribot, Minister of War, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that France entertained most friendly feelings towards England, but could not allow her to establish herself in Egypt.

THE INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 11.

In the Lutter case to-day Moung Mya, Messrs. Jones' salesman for twenty-one years, deposed that the list was in Seymour's writing.

Niccolini, cashier, Messrs. Dunlop and Company, purchasers of Messrs. Jones' business, deposed that William Dunlop Trezivant, formerly manager, had gone to Singapore, but it was believed that he was going to Australia. He could not say whether Dunlop disappeared hurriedly.

Mr. Man: Did he not borrow Rs. 3,000 from one of the partners and bolt?

Witness: Not to my knowledge. I believe the partners knew he was going, but not at that time.

Cheng Tain, ten years' Messrs. Jones' bookkeeper deposed having assisted Seymour in preparing the list. He had no doubt that the letter which Mr. Bliss declared to be forgery was genuine. The attesting signature was his. The bonuses which he and other assistants received were for work done. He bought some bales of khaki at the auction sale and resold it to Messrs. Jones. He was not employed in the godown, therefore, it never occurred to him that Seymour was making a false list. Donaldson copied the list, the writing was of Seymour's.

Mr. Vansomeren in summing up for the defence, said that Lutter had no guilty knowledge of fraud and had not been benefitted by even one piece. The fraudulent list was prepared by Seymour to cover his own defalcations and use it as a lever to compel Lutter to make him a partner.

Mr. Man replied that before the list was prepared Lutter telegraphed a loss of Rs. 42,000 by fire, confined to a space ten feet square and five feet high. Was it possible, and could it be believed that such a quantity of goods could be stored there? When Seymour heard rumours of fraud he wrote to the Guardian Insurance Company demanding an investigation. Counsel then dwelt on the efforts made to discredit witnesses by the prosecution.

The case was then adjourned.

COMMISSARIAT ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 11.

The Commissariat (Transport) annual athletic sports came off this evening on the Rest Camp ground, under the auspicious presence of Major-General R. R. Gillespie. All went off excellently well. Great credit is due to our energetic chief Commissariat and Transport Officers, Major H. C. E. Lucas and Lieutenant C. Murray, for getting up an entertainment which all Mhow enjoyed.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S CASE.

PUBLICATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The Colquhoun correspondence has been made public. The case is summarised in a letter from Mr. Thirkell White, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Secretary of the Home Department of the Government of India.

Mr. White's letter states that in Mr. Colquhoun's letter to the Chief Commissioner was a private letter to Mr. Moylan, which Sir Charles Crosthwaite read under the impression that it was intended for his perusal. The contents indicated that this was not the case. Nevertheless in the interests of the public service Sir Charles Crosthwaite did not feel justified in returning the letter or treating it as unread. Sir Charles Crosthwaite considers that Mr. Colquhoun had a perfect right to give an open, honest, and temperate expression of his views on public affairs, but Mr. Colquhoun's object was to run down officers of whom he was jealous and to disparage the administration. It also appears that Mr. Colquhoun intended forwarding private correspondence between himself and the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Moylan, which misconduct Sir Charles Crosthwaite characterises as disloyal and treacherous.

Mr. Colquhoun's letter to Mr. Moylan condemn Mr. Daly's management of the North Shan States as scandalous; "fancy entrusting States to a young lieutenant."

It stated that Mr. Colquhoun had been most successful in recent events, and that copies of correspondence showing how he had been treated were enclosed.

The Government of India having telegraphed for explanation Mr. Colquhoun in his reply protests against a private letter being used against him, and says the letter was enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. Moylan. Other officers, he states with the sanction of the local Government, were sending telegrams to Mr. Moylan, and that the Chief Commissioner had asked him to communicate certain matters to the press. He considered this cancelled the previous veto.

Mr. Colquhoun was then placed under suspension.

The correspondence has been forwarded to Lord Cross with a covering letter saying that Mr. Colquhoun had aggravated his offence by persisting that Mr. Moylan's letter was in an envelope addressed to Mr. Moylan, and proposing to remand Mr. Colquhoun to the Public Works Department. Lord Cross replied that he was disposed to dismiss Mr. Colquhoun, "but if you prefer to remand him to Public Works Department, I agree."

Mr. Colquhoun was then granted one year's leave, and sent a long explanation to the Home Secretary to the Government of India concluding as follows:—

"Government totally misapprehended my position in connection with Mr. Moylan. I never communicated with him on official matters. The letters were purely private and the letter does not cease to be private because the person addressed to is connected with the press. Government has misjudged the case under the misapprehension of references, clear to Mr. Moylan, clear to myself, but misunderstood by others."

Mr. Colquhoun finally asks to retire on a pension.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

An interruption of traffic occurred on the Southern Marhatta line owing to about forty feet of embankment being washed away by flood at Rajwady. Consequently the mail from Belgaum due at Poona at 8 a.m. arrived at 3 in the afternoon. Complaints are rife as to the construction and management of the line which is said in some places to be ravines banked instead of being bridged. The course of rivers are thereby, it is reported, to be impeded. The breach just occurred is being filled up with loos stones in such a clumsy manner that another interruption may occur at any moment. It is stated that the accident is caused by a water tank being lately blown on to the line owing to its not being properly lashed to the scaffolding. Passengers also complain of the difficulty of procuring refreshments and the filthy state of the latrines.

THE BALACLAVA FUND.

The Balaclava Fund amounts to Rs. 518-12 the concert at Kirkee having realized Rs. 130.

ARRIVALS.

Major Simple, of the Artillery, arrived from Mahableshwar to-day. The station is fast filling.

DEPARTURE OF NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN AND THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT.

Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, Resident of Hyderabad, and daughter, and Nawab Mehdi Hassan and Lady left to-night for Hyderabad. Colonel Lindsay also left for Hoodgi.

THE POONA HUNT.

The Poona Hunt promises to turn out a success. Doctor Young is appointed honorary secretary, to whom subscriptions should be sent. H. E. the Governor and Sir George Greaves have each subscribed one thousand rupees.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

An address of congratulation from the Parsee community of Ahmedabad was this day presented to Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hosungjee Jamaspjee, of Poona, congratulating him on the honourable distinction of Shums-ul-Ulma conferred upon him by the Government. The address was beautifully illuminated on parchment and enclosed in rich brocade. It was presented by a deputation from Ahmedabad, consisting of Khan Bahadoors Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakeel and Phiroze Hosung Dustoor, Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakeel, and others. The address was read by Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakeel, Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Parsee Punchayet, to which the Dustoor Sahib made a very suitable and elegant reply, which was much applauded.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 11.

H. M. S. Boadicea and Pigeon left for Colombo yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

H. M. S. Boadicea and Pigeon arrived from Trincomalee to-day.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

Mail steamer Peshawar, from Calcutta arrived.

POONA REVISITED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

Back again in dear old Poona, after seven months' wanderings in the wilderness! It seems too good to be true. No more pitching tents, moving camp, and journeying over rough roads or no roads at all; no more examining village records and boundary marks and dusty cutcherries, or any other of the miscellaneous duties which constitute governing the country, till the monsoon is over. Nothing to look forward to but the undiluted happiness of another Poona season. For June has actually come round again, and another season is on the point of beginning; while it seems only the other day that the brilliant gaieties of last year were at their height. What a year that was! The oldest inhabitant said that such a ripping season had never been known before; and we have hard work before us, my friends, and no mistake, if we mean to make as brave a show in this year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety, as we did in the last of the eighties. But if we deserve success, as we know we do, we shall doubtless command it; and Poona will maintain its reputation as being the one place in the wide wide world where life is really worth the living. It always seems like coming home to find ourselves once more in Poona; the Best-in-India Club seems more inviting than ever; and the cunning drinks which are consumed in that snug corner by the bar, when men are wont to congregate to discuss the latest scandal and pick up an appetite for dinner, are too tempting for words. Walking round the reading-room, a glance at the good old local paper open on the stand, shows that the P. D. who used to afford us so much amusement every day when the daily paper made its appearance with the morning tea, has not yet given up his practical jokes. The amount of miscellaneous information that can be distilled from the columns of the local thunderer is simply amazing if you only look for it in the right way. The same familiar advertisements appear which have informed us for years past where to find the "handiest shop in India," and how to lay our hands on the "diplomaed dawk supplier," and where the best of everything can be had for a mere song at auction or commission sales. Truly, a wonderful assortment of varieties is to be found in the local papers; and therein, to compare small things with great, it resembles Poona itself, for what can an erring mortal want which he cannot obtain in the capital of the Deccan?

My first occupation after satisfying my soul with one of those cunning drinks at the Best-in-India, and perusing the valuable print which led to the above trifling digression, was to find out what the good people of Poona have been doing with themselves since I was last here to keep an eye on them. "Awfully dull, you know, nothing at all doing," is the reply that generally meets me at first in answer to my request for information; but on instituting a rigid cross-examination I have come to the conclusion that they have not had such a particularly slow time after all. I hear that the Gymkhana dances were kept up with vigour till Christmas, and that there was a most enjoyable and successful one on New Year's Eve at which, as the clock struck the witching hour of twelve, they sang the old year out and the new year in to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Then when we poor district-wallahs were hard at work in camp, the lucky Poona people had quite a regular season in November during H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's visit; and even after the severe campaign which they have gone through in the rains, the ladies' wardrobes were good for there was no end of splendid new dresses at the State Ball at Ganesh Khind. The illuminations on that occasion, and at Magdala House on the night of the Torchlight Tattoo, are said to have fairly beaten the record. Then, I hear of all sorts of lively picnics at Singhar, the Carlee Caves, and at Parrot Island up the river, and a most successful gathering at Poregaum, where the gallant Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers encamped on January 1 to commemorate the glorious victory that they won over the Peshwa's army, some seventy years before. Then, there were field days and sham fights without number, in which both sides, as usual, claimed the victory; and to add to the fun there was added a new feature in the shape of swimming parades, which afforded much amusement to the spectators and some inconvenience to the *beaux sabreurs*, who had to conduct their fiery untamed steeds across the swift torrent of the Muta Mula. (*N. B.*—The allusion to the river is perhaps not strictly accurate, but at any rate it is dramatic; and a little poetical licence must be conceded to the enthusiasm which the subject provokes.) And then "Bluebeard!" Here is a theme which, indeed, needs inspiration to treat adequately. Both actresses, actors, and spectators—to put them in the right order of importance—look back upon that show as one of the very finest times they ever had. In fact, every one who took part in it or saw it, is convinced that such a success had never been achieved on a London stage. The acting dresses and scenery are all described as perfection; and as for the puns that are still flying about, they are so atrocious that the talented author thereof had to flee from the vengeance of an infuriated country, with his Fidus Achates, to the jungles of Kanara. Every one, from the General commanding the district to the latest-joined recruit, fell violently in love with Fatima; and as for the chorus of Bluebeard's wives, it is universally admitted to have been the making of the piece.

Comparisons are proverbially invidious; and suffice it to state of each of the ladies, in the words of the dramatist, that "her smile was so bewitching that it stole my heart away." I have this on the best authority from everyone that I have met who was there. Another event in the "dull sea on" was a reception given by the Chief of Jamkhandi to Poona society as a graceful recognition of the kindness and courtesy of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught before their departure from the gorgeous East. This was on the grounds of Ashley House, which were brilliantly lit up; but I am told there were some sequestered spots left untroubled by the illuminations. There were also theatricals at Kirkee, preceded by a dinner at the hospitable R. H. Mess, in honour of the same regretted event. Even later on when Mahableshwar had drawn away many old friends to the delights of strawberries and cream on the delectable mountains, the Gymkhana was the scene of an enjoyable dance. And in the latter part of the merry month of May Poona just showed what it could do, despite the absence of a "season." There was a "café chantant" at Rosherville, which, though some who had done wonders at the same function last year were conspicuous by their absence, afforded a most enjoyable evening. One lady honoured the audience with two charming songs; and Gunner Walker fairly brought down the house with his humorous Irish ditties, especially "The man who struck O'Hara." June began well with a performance of massed bands at the Gymkhana at 9-30 p.m. on the 2nd. The night was perfect, and the tableau, as viewed from the verandah of the Gymkhana, was most picturesque, the bandsmen in scarlet, in the midst of an audience chiefly dressed in white, stood out in splended relief. The music was charming. Talking of bands reminds me that the band of the gallant Worcesters, who have succeeded our old friends the Durhams, is voted simply divine; and it always draws a large crowd to listen to its performances. The new regiment is well to the fore all round. The various attractions of Poona are thoroughly appreciated after Quetta, where in the winter month the only way to spend the afternoon was to put on a poshteen coat and consume long drinks at the club.

Now I have got up to date, after interviewing all sorts and conditions of men and ladies as to the history of the cold and hot weather; and so I can start fair on my own account. On a look round Poona I notice with regret the loss of many old and valued faces, though the new ones look as if they meant to do their best to make up for them. But nothing can atone for the absence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who had a smile and friendly word for everyone. By the bye, what will the talented correspondent of the *Pioneer* do now, after recording in that enterprising journal that the only decent dinners that he got at Poona were at his own house and the Duke's? Let us hope that he will not give up dining out altogether. Old Rajah Propert, too, who was an unexceptionable caterer of amusement, is gone, worse luck, and is widely missed. The exigencies of the public service (copyright expression) have sent two of the three Commissioners into exile at Ahmedabad and Belgaum; and so the Civil Service at Poona is shorn of two of its most brilliant ornaments. Everyone is glad to see the Pioneers back from Lushai, not much the worse for their arduous labours, which in truth were very severe; and that the one officer who had the luck to be wounded in a gallant attack upon a stockade is as strong and well again as he could want to be. Lots of old friends are back from their holiday at Mahableshwar. Some fair ladies seem to have been too energetic in the pursuit of pleasure in that delightful retreat; but a few weeks of Poona work wonders for every one, and dissipate the worst symptoms. Among the new arrivals is a promising member of the heaven-born rulers of India, who after twenty-one years of London town and six months of Sholanagar thought the gorgeous East a fraud. He is now a happier and a wiser man. Although we have made up our minds to make this season worthy of its predecessors, it is undeniably true that many more houses are at present occupied and untaken than is usual at this time of the year. So send up more people, Mr. Editor, without delay.

Before closing this introductory letter I must add two items which I find I have omitted. First and foremost, Poona did its duty in honouring the Light Brigade of Balaclava fame in a practical way, by holding a concert at the Soldiers' Institute, and another at Kirkee, for the benefit of the survivors, to whom an appreciable sum has been remitted. Secondly, but this is comparatively unimportant, some foolish people have gone and got married, and I am told that others, undeterred by their example, are going to do likewise.

THE BHOWNUGGREE DEFAMATION CASE.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee charges Bramachari Madhavnand Sadanand, Babaji Gunput Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, Krushnajee Baburao Bullel, and Chagan Sunderjee, with defamation, was resumed for hearing. The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Balkrushna Kirtikar, of Messrs. Balkrushna and Dikait, represented the accused Krushnajee Baburao Bullel; while the rest of the accused were undefended.

Durga Pershad was recalled and further cross-examined by accused No. 5. *Yadi* No. 52 was produced and accused asked witness whether it did not contain a complaint against witness by accused. Witness replied that in the *yadi* there was nothing against him personally. The *yadis* were official documents which were written both by accused and witness, but accused often disobeyed orders in what he wrote. Witness, continuing said: This (produced) is a Durbar order. It appears to be a reply to your petition.

The Court: What do you wish to prove?—That this witness has come down here to make false statements. Here is a letter from the Durbar acknowledging reports. Witness said there were no such reports.

Accused: You said you paid your way here; will you get your passage paid by the Durbar?—Yes.

Is the head of the department, a relation of yours?—Yes. He is a cousin.

Since these proceedings were instituted have any of the Nagar officials been transferred?—Not to my knowledge. I do not know that the Durbar has taken the Duftur branch over.

You, Pravashankar, and some others had a consultation before you came here to give evidence?—No. I did not have any consultation.

Do you know anything about the theft of silver pots and pans belonging to a temple which was in your charge?—The state treasury is not in my charge. I was never charged with misappropriating silver pots and pans belonging to the Jugonathjee Temple.

Has Dr. Barjorjee received a large house from the Durbar?—No, I know that he himself has built several houses, within the last two years. The Durbar did not present any houses to the complainant's brother. Dr. Burjorji has never obliged me in any way. He treats me sometimes, and sometimes I get another doctor.

Accused: Now, speak the truth—(laughter)—are not Dr. Burjorjee, Mr. Sims, and Mr. Muncherjee friends?—I do not know. I do not know whether Mr. Sims got a telegram about sending me to Bombay.

Mr. Hormusjee re-examined the witness: As a durbar servant you are entitled to a pension?—Yes. I look forward to further promotion.

Accused: Just one more question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macpherson: Is your worship going to allow him to break out again? (Laughter.) I can only say this latitude leads to longitude. (Renewed laughter.)

His Worship did not allow the accused to continue his questions.

Bomonjee Dhajibhoy was next called, and in his examination by Mr. Macpherson, said: I am the head compounder of the dispensary at Bhownugger, named Sir Juswantsingji's Dispensary. I know the accused No. 4, Bullel, and have known him for about fifteen years. I am acquainted with his handwriting. On the 5th of this month I attended at this Court and inspected certain manuscripts and correspondence. I see these documents. I saw them at the Police Court. I believe them to be in the handwriting of accused No. 4. Several other documents were shown witness, who said he believed them to be signed by accused No. 4 or written by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna, on behalf of accused No. 4,—Witness stated that he first became acquainted with accused No. 4 at Billimoria, where he was practising as a doctor. That was fifteen years ago. At that time witness was doing nothing. He did not remember whether the documents marked Exhibit H were shown to him on the 5th. Witness stated that he was educated in English in Billimoria. He studied up to the Fourth Standard. The first employment he took was that of a compounder. He used to do some copying at the dispensary. In 1884 after Dr. Bullel left for America he wrote two letters to witness. He might have written a couple more letters after his return. He did not preserve these letters.

Shewshunker Narotum was next called, and stated that he was a clerk to Dr. Barjorjee in the Bhownugger Medical Department. He had been so for eleven years. He was acquainted with the handwriting of accused No. 4. For some time Dr. Bullel was a hospital assistant at Bhownugger, and witness had seen letters written by Dr. Bullel, to the head of the department. He saw Exhibit D in the Police Court, and he believed it to be in the handwriting of accused No. 4.

The case at this stage was postponed till Monday, the 23rd instant.

Sir F. Roberts has, it is stated, written to say that he considers the proposed Khalsa College for the Sikhs to be a most laudable object, and that if the scheme reaches finality he will be glad to become a patron. His Excellency also promises that when a sufficiently large sum has been collected to place the success of the undertaking beyond doubt, he will make a donation to the funds. This express approval of the Commander-in-Chief conveyed to the Khalsa College Committee at Lahore, should greatly strengthen their hands, as well as those of the important Amritsar sub-committee and other local committees, in obtaining subscriptions from the Sikh regiments in their several districts through the commanding officers.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 31st May, was 147 against 206 and 183 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 47. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 12 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 14. There were 5 deaths from small-pox during the week against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 44 and 16, respectively, against 78 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 17·7 per mille per annum against 22·0, the mean of the last five years.

London correspondents are always on the look-out for good stories. The latest specimen tells of the visit of the new Bishop of Durham to the Queen to pay homage. When his lordship reached the Castle, we are told, accompanied by Lord Knutsford, the discovery was made that neither had a copy of the oath. In vain was a messenger despatched to the Bishop's residence in search of the missing document. The position was serious. In sheer desperation a message was despatched to the Home Office, asking that the terms of the oath might be telegraphed direct to the Castle; and this was done; but the shave was so close that there was not time to make a copy of the telegram, which was read as it was received from the local telegraph office.

THE GENERAL PARADE-GROUND.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy heard an appeal from the decision of Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Constable Unkles *vs.* Narrondas Pranjeevandas. There was also a cross-charge in the case, and, in disposing of them, the Magistrate dismissed the charge against Mr. Unkles, but convicted Mr. Narrondas of disobeying the orders of the Commissioner of Police in respect of an enclosed space on the parade-ground, and fined him Rs. 20. Mr. Budroodin, with Mr. De Souza, appeared for the appellant Narrondas, while the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Budroodin read the petition of his client, Mr. Norrondas Pranjeevundas, who stated that he charged Mr. Unkles, a Constable in the Bombay Police Force, with assault and with using criminal force towards him on the 6th March last. Mr. Unkles also took out a summons against the petitioner, chargiug him with disobeying certain alleged orders of the Commissioner of Police on that day. Both these cases came on for hearing before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, on 20th March last, and after seven hearings, they were finally disposed of on the 11th April last. The Magistrate disposed of the above cases by fining the petitioner Rs. 20, holding that he was a trespasser on the enclosed ground in question, and that he had refused to obey the orders of the Constable; and in the case of the petitioner against Mr. Unkles the Magistrate held that there was no assault on the part of the Constable on the petitioner, and that he had not used unnecessary force, and accordingly discharged Mr. Unkles.

The petitioner, on the termination of the two cases, gave notice that he would apply to the High Court for a revision of the sentence, and asked that he might be furnished with a copy of the notes of evidence taken by the Magistrate (as the copy that he had been granted of some of the depositions, together with other papers, had been mislaid), with the view of applying to that Court, but the Magistrate declined to entertain his application. The petitioner in the absence of such note of evidence was put to great inconvenience in drawing up his petition to their lordships. He submitted that the Magistrate should have granted his just and reasonable request, under Section 543 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petitioner begged to apply to the High Court for such orders as their lordships might deem proper on the following, among other grounds:—The Magistrate was in error in holding that the petitioner was a trespasser in the enclosed ground, inasmuch as there was no written order produced in regard to the enclosing of such ground, and he had no notice that such ground was enclosed for any particular class of people nor, as was admitted in evidence, was there any public notification to the effect that the ground was so reserved; nor was he, when he entered the enclosure, informed by any police sepoy or officer that the ground was reserved for any particular class of people, and that he was not to enter therein; nor was there any evidence that the alleged order was passed by the Commissioner of Police, or had received the sanction of Government, or was legal or proper. In point of fact there was no evidence at all as to the existence of the alleged order beyond the contradictory oral statements of Mr. Unkles and Mr. MacDermott. It was proved in evidence that there was no such order as that set up by Mr. Unkles, namely, that the ground was reserved for Europeans to the exclusion of Natives; but on the contrary, Mr. MacDermott, in his evidence distinctly denied the existence of any such order, and said that the enclosure was reserved not for Europeans but for the Military. The Magistrate's decision that the petitioner had refused to obey the alleged orders of the police was against the weight of evidence, inasmuch as it was proved that he was leaving the enclosure as soon as he was asked by Mr. Unkles to do so. On the admitted facts the Magistrate was in error in holding that Mr. Unkles had not been guilty of assaulting the petitioner, and that he had not used more than sufficient force. The Magistrate had not exercised a reasonable discretion in imposing the fine of Rs. 20. The findings of the Magistrate in both the cases were, the petitioner was advised, illegal incorrect, and improper. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that their lordships would be pleased to call for the records of the cases, and to direct the Magistrate to give him copies of the notes of evidence in the two cases, and also to pass such orders as the justice of the case might require.

The Court had, on the 29th April last, granted the petitioner's application to send for the record and proceedings; and the Magistrate having sent in a report, the matter now came on for argument.

Mr. Budroodin, for the appellant, argued that the Magistrate was in error in holding that the appellant was a trespasser on the enclosed ground, inasmuch as no written order was produced in the Court below in regard to the closing of the ground. Moreover, there was no notice to the effect that such ground had been enclosed and reserved on the occasion for a particular class of persons; nor was there any public notice that the ground had been so reserved, and there was no order at all; and they complained of the absence of any order. Under the section of the Police Act, the Commissioner of Police was entitled to issue orders from time to time, under the sanction of Government, for reserving a place of public resort. The learned counsel said his contention before the Magistrate was that there was no legal order issued under the section and produced before the Court. In fact, there was no legal order of disobeying, of which the petitioner had been convicted.

Mr Justice Birdwood: Was the objection raised before the Magistrate?

Mr. Budroodin: It was raised, and most strenuously argued by myself.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Crown, said that the Court had the power to reverse the order and confirm the sentence, when conviction could be secured against the petitioner for an offence not exactly the same. He would not press for a conviction by reason of the absence of an order by the Government. A Government resolution had been issued, stating that the ground was kept apart for the Military. The conviction could be sustained under two sections of the Police Act, Sections 9 and 7. The ground belonged to Government, and, therefore, the petitioner might be rightly convicted of trespass. Under Section 7, he would be convicted of resisting and disobeying the order of a police officer on duty. The police officer was on duty as he was ordered by his superior to be there. The learned counsel there fore submitted that the sections named were the only two, under which it was possible to sustain the conviction.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the decision of the Court, said: The applicant was convicted by the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, under Section 77 of Act 13 of 1856, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. That section authorises the infliction of a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, on any person opposing or not obeying the orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, under the provisions of the section, for any of the matters provided for therein. In the present case the accused was charged with disobeying an order given him by a police constable to leave an enclosure on the Bombay Esplanade reserved, on the occasion of a recent military parade, for military officers and their wives. Section 77 of the Act empowers the Commissioner of Police to make rules, subject to the orders of the Local Government, for keeping order in places of public resort and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of all assemblies. No order seems, however, to be have been issued by the Commissioner of Police under the section for this particular object. The orders published at page 762 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1874, and at page 1202 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1884, have reference only to processions, places of worship, and carriage traffic. It appears, therefore, that there was no legal order applicable to such an assembly as that on the Esplanade, the disobedience of which would be penal under the section. The learned Advocate-General has, indeed, admitted, that, on this ground, the conviction cannot be sustained. But he contends that the conviction can be altered to one either under Section 9 or Section 7 of Act 48 of 1860. As, however, the accused was not called upon to meet charges under those sections, and as the evidence on the record would not, unless supplemented by fresh enquiry into matters which were not under investigation at the trial, be sufficient to support a conviction under either section, we are unable to yield to his suggestion. And we are not inclined to order any fresh enquiry, as it is open to the Crown to take further proceedings, under the sections indicated, if such a course is considered necessary in the interests of justice. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and order the fine, if paid, to be restored.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The cricket season will be opened on Saturday, the 21st inst., with the usual match XI. *vs.* XXII. The match will be continued on the following Saturday, and play will begin each day at 1-30 p.m. (weather permitting). Members who are willing to play are requested to register their names at the Gymkhana pavilion.

THIS YEAR'S MONSOON.

The memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts of Northern India and Afghanistan and the abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the period January to May 1890, prepared by Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, published in the current number of the *Gazette of India*, contains a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains.

A brief preliminary statement, he writes, appears to be desirable in order to explain the principles upon which the forecast is based. The greatest part of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon and is brought up by humid winds from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The two sets of winds or air currents from these two seas form the two branches of the monsoon current or circulation. The Bay of Bengal current prevails exclusively in Burmah, Bengal and Assam, and more or less in the North-West Provinces. The Bombay or Arabian Sea current obtains in the peninsula and in Central and North-West India. During nearly the whole of the rains there is a narrow belt of country separating the areas in which these currents prevail. It usually stretches from the South-West Punjab to Orissa and is characterized by every variable winds and by lower pressure than in districts either to the north or south. This permanent trough of low pressure is a feature of great importance, as there is a very marked tendency for any cyclonic storms which advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August and September to run along it and to discharge cyclonic rainfall along this trough.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trades winds of the Indian Ocean. In the cold and hot weather these winds only extend northwards as far as the equator. In the latter part of May or the beginning of June they are impelled northwards and eastwards and rapidly extend over the greater part of the interior of India, and produce an almost complete reversal of the previous weather conditions. The primary cause of the extension of this wind system into India is undoubtedly the rapid heating of Central and Northern India in April and May. It, however, acts indirectly rather than directly. The indraught does not commence at the hot area and extend outwards and increase in intensity with the progress and intensification of hot weather conditions. The advance of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea and along the West Coast of India commences on the Malabar Coast and is occasionally completed in three or four days (as in June 1889). Hence the advance or extension (or burst of the monsoon) takes place from south to north, and therefore cannot be explained as a mere indraught to a hot area. The phenomena rather indicate that there is a vast resistance or obstruction to be overcome, and that when this is overcome by a force from the rear (*vis a tergo*) the massive air current moves forward comparatively rapidly and invades India and the Burmese peninsula. It may also be noted that after the current is once fully established, it is chiefly maintained at the expense of its internal energy, *viz.*, the energy set free during the process of condensation and rainfall.

The motion of this vast air current will evidently obey the ordinary laws of fluid motion. The conditions in India and the adjacent seas before and at the time of its advance differ from one year to another. It is evident that these pre-existing conditions will modify and determine the extension at the time of the advance or give a certain set to the current. Also in virtue of the known laws of air motion the current by its own subsequent action will tend during its continuance to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existance at its commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence based in the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorological conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon its features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is however necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*:

(1) The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August. (2) The probability of unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal. The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows: 1*st*.—The amount and time occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India. 2*nd*.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variation of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India. 3*rd*.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appear to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snow-fall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon, which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example, may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE MONSOON.

The combination of conditions established in May, continues Mr. Eliot, are partly favourable and partly unfavourable. The conditions, it may be noted, are more marked than they have been for several years past. The snowfall conditions are undoubtedly favourable to an early and strong monsoon, as it is almost certain there is not only no unusual accumulation of snow in any part of the Himalayas, but that the depth is less than usual, more especially in the Western Himalayas. Also the deficiency of pressure over the Indian area which has obtained for so long a period is a favourable condition for a slightly earlier and stronger monsoon, more especially if the deficiency does not extend over the adjacent seas.

The local deficiency of pressure in the north of the Bay, whilst it may tend to give increased rain to Burmah and the eastern half of Bengal and Assam, is very unfavourable to the early extension of the monsoon up the Gangetic plain. It is hence probable it will delay it, but that, as has occurred in one or two similar instances of deficient pressure in the north of the Bay, it will only act as a temporary obstacle, and will either fill up or be transferred to North Bengal; more probably the latter, as it is almost certainly the continuation of the deficient pressure area which occupied North and Central Bengal during the months of January to April.

Again, the high pressure in Western India and the western half of the Peninsula which is most developed round the Gulf of Cambay is a very unfavourable condition. It is as serious as a similar excess of pressure in 1876 and 1880 in Western India, the only difference being that the pressure and snowfall conditions in Upper India are favourable this year, whilst they were unfavourable in 1876. This high pressure will tend to give a more westerly set to the Bombay current than usual across the Peninsula, and to give dry north-west winds to North Bombay and the neighbouring districts to the north and east, instead of the normal winds. It is possible that, if a strong monsoon blows on the Bombay side, with the presence of the favourable conditions in Upper India, the high pressure may break down shortly, in which case only it is probable

delay in the establishment of the moonsoon current over the Gangetic Valley.

(4) The conditions are very favourable in Burma, Assam, and the greater part of Bengal, which will hence probably obtain normal or excessive rainfall.

(5) Conditions are somewhat less favourable in the North-West Provinces and Behar, but on the whole it is probable they will receive their normal amount.

(6) Conditions are distinctly unfavourable in the Punjab and Rajputana, due to the peculiar pressure conditions around the Gulf of Cambay. If the Bombay current be unusually strong in consequence of conditions in the Arabian Sea area (and hence not known), these areas may receive moderate and favourable rainfall. If the Bombay current be weak, it is very probable there will be a considerable deficiency in these two areas.

(7) The conditions are equally unfavourable in North Bombay (more especially the North Bombay Deccan) and Berar, and the rainfall in those areas will also depend largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. Judging from the present known conditions in India, there is likely to be a considerable deficiency in these areas.

(8) Taking into consideration the pressure conditions, and the probable strength and set of the Bombay current, the rainfall in the Central Provinces, so far as can be judged, will probably be normal in character, any tendency to excess being more likely in the eastern than western districts.

(9) In the Peninsula the pressure conditions are somewhat unfavourable for heavy rain in the districts east of the West Ghats, which will hence probably receive somewhat less than their normal rainfall during the south-west monsoon, whilst the Coast districts south of Bombay will probably receive normal or excessive rain.

It should be noted that one of the important factors, viz., the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea is of unusual importance this year, and hence that the inferances stated above are, more especially for North-Western India, uncertain to that extent, and with this element of doubt should be carefully kept in view.

This is the more necessary, as the Bombay current is setting in somewhat earlier than usual, which is generally a sign of an unusually strong current at the commencement of the monsoon.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HALALCORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid the very imperfect report which appeared in yesterday's papers of the matters brought to light at last Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, with regard to certain malpractices of the halalcores can give the public no conception or next to none of the reality of the danger to which the health of the city is exposed. I am sure, Sir, you will agree with me that in a matter so vital ample publicity is absolutely necessary if the daily growing population of the town, especially of those parts which are densely crowded and notorious for the largest percentage of fever mortality, is to be saved from the consequences which must inevitably arise from a continuance of the conditions to which Dr. Bhalchundra drew the prominent attention of the Corporation, while discussing the motion of which he had given notice.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that it fell to the lot of a medical gentleman, of the ability and public spirit of Dr. Bhalchundra, to bring to the notice of his colleagues in the Corporation the vicious system in vogue, which permits halalcores in certain parts of the town to throw with impunity before the very eyes of their immediate superiors night-soil in side-gutters and drains, with the net result of generating sewer gases and sowing the germs of a highly poisonous fever. According to the statement made by Dr. Bhalchundra, it would seem that the malpractices, to which he had been an eye-witness, are carried on before the very eyes of the sub-inspectors. Dr. Bhalchundra and myself having some time ago been reliably informed that such malpractices could be witnessed any day in the very early hours of the morning, we deemed it a public duty to make a personal inspection of them independently, with a view to verification. Dr. Bhalchundra was so intent on learning the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that, at great sacrifice of his valuable time, he twice visited certain spots at Byculla and elsewhere, and personally satisfied himself that some of the halalcores employed in the localities actually threw the contents of their baskets in the drains and gutters instead of removing them to the proper depot. He also informed the Corporation that he repaired once to Khara Talow and once to Sonapore, and from the window of a private house in the respective localities watched the halalcores at the depots. He found that they actually filled the night-soil carts with pure water, drawn from the taps, attached to the depots! The inspection so convinced him of the information he had originally received that he lost no time in giving a notice of motion to have the whole matter completely sifted.

On my own part I also repaired one day within the last fortnight, at a very early hour in the morning, first, to a wide open drain which runs near the foot of the Byculla Bridge, somewhere about Khatao Makanji's Mill, and saw large masses of sewage floating there. The stench was so abominable that a stay of ten minutes was sufficient to give me a sensation of nausea, which I was not able to shake off till two hours after my return home. I waited there sufficiently long to see a halalcore bringing a basketful of soil from a neighbouring privy and throw it into the drain. I then passed on to Nagpada, where I saw another halalcore engaged in the same pursuit. I had then a look at a gully in Ezra Street. Thereafter I repaired to the house of a Parsee gentleman in Sonapore Lane, which overlooks the halalcore depot there. From the window of the third floor I saw nine *bhungies*, in their turn, first throwing the contents of the night-soil in the cart which stood there, and then immediately filling their baskets with water and putting it in the same cart.

Some of the Councillors were curious to know what was the motive of filling the cart with water. I informed the Corporation that I could only attribute it to the alleged system of levying blackmail which was elicited in a case of trumpery defamation heard before Mr. Richardson, the Police Magistrate, in February last, the object being to escape making the number of trips which each halalcore has to make. A Sub-inspector charged another with receiving bribes from halalcores. The case was dismissed, but there was sufficient evidence brought to the surface to impel the police to follow out and discover what was the real truth at the bottom. Mr. Brewin, I believe, was deputed for the task. He made his report which in due course were submitted to his chief. The Police Commissioner, in his turn, passed it on to the late Municipal Commissioner. As I write, it is, I believe, the subject of inquiry by the Health Department. But I intend giving a notice of motion for the production of this report and other papers connected with it at the next meeting of the Corporation, so that it may be in a better position to judge of the matter. Apart from the alleged corruption, there is the great danger to the health of the public if after such an exposure, as was made on Monday last, it is allowed to continue any longer. The Corporation annually passes larger and larger grants for improving the scavenging and night-soil service of the city. During the last ten years it has almost doubled the grants. It would be most grievous under the circumstances were such a loose system to be tolerated any longer. As Dr. Viegas pertinently observed, it would mean that the Corporation annually sanctioned large grants in order not to remove those elements which endanger public health, but to sow broadcast germs which may some day develop into epidemic sewer fever, decimating not an inconsiderable section of the population. It is time, therefore, that the responsible authorities awoke to a sense of the duty they owe to the public and effectually put an end to the present state of matters which I cannot refain from characterising as a scandal to a city like ours. Six months ago, I drew the attention of the Corporation to the increasing mortality from fever, and I am now quite convinced that among other potent causes of the high rate of mortality from that disease, the practice now exposed is one. Now that the attention of the enlightened public is drawn to the subject, it is to be hoped we may soon see a better and more efficient halalcore service and an improved condition of the public health in the city. The Municipal Commissioner has promised to do all in his power to stamp out the evils complained of. What is, therefore, wanted at this juncture is such a volume of vigorous public opinion as shall strengthen the hands of the Commissioner and enable him to introduce those necessary reforms.—Yours, &c.,

June 11. D. E. WACHA.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning the children of the above school, ninety-four in number, started for Deolali.

We are very grateful to you for giving publicity to our appeal for this purpose a fortnight ago, and ask you as a last favour (on this occasion) to allow space for tendering hearty thanks to all who so promptly and generously came forward with subscriptions.

I only wish they could have seen the crowd of happy children going off in the highest spirits at the prospect of their change.—Yours, &c.,

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Byculla,
Hon. Sec., Bombay Education Society.

ASSAULT BY STABBING.

TOOLSIDASS JIVRAJ, a man who is supposed to be of unsound mind, was placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, by Inspector Butterfield on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Kallichand Dewchand, on the 3rd May last, at Jakaria Musjid Street, by means of a pocket clasp knife.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute.

Hirjee Jadowjee was called and stated that he saw the accused strike the complainant with a penknife (produced) once. The complainant fell down, and he then saw the accused again strike the complainant twice with the knife. Witness and another person ran up and seized the accused, and made him over to the police, and had the complainant sent off to hospital.

The accused, on being asked if he had any questions to ask the witness, made a statement to the effect that some one had told him to work hard for six years, and then he would get him married. On again being asked if he wished to ask any questions, he wanted to know what he should ask when the witness was telling the truth.

Dyal Jairam was next called and stated he was a dealer in grain, and resided at Chinch Bunder. He remembered Saturday, the third of May. He was sitting at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. at noon on that day. Nursey Katao's office was opposite. He saw the complainant come up and fall down on the road between these two offices. He saw the accused go and sit on complainant's chest and stab him twice with a knife. He did not know what caused the complainant to fall down. The accused was running after the complainant before he fell down. Two men then came up, seized the accused, removed him from the complainant, and a police sepoy who came there took the knife from the accused's hand.

Mr. Easdon, House Surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, stated that the complainant Killichand Dewchand was brought to the hospital by police sepoy 660 D. He was suffering from a shock, and his clothes were stained with blood. He had four wounds, one on the left side, was four inches in length and three in depth, and he had three other wounds which were not so serious. Witness considered, at the time the complainant was brought into hospital to be in a dangerous condition, and he had sent for the Magistrate. He had been in hospital ever since and was there still. The wounds of the complainant might have been caused by a knife such as the one before the Court.

Police Constable 1453 B was next called, and stated that he was doing duty on the Jakaria Musjid Road on the 3rd May last. In consequence of what he heard he went up to a crowd of people and saw the complainant lying on the road and two men holding the accused by his hand. The accused had this knife (produced) in his hand.

That, Mr. Little, said was the evidence for the prosecution.

A charge of causing grievous hurt was then framed against the prisoner, and he was formally committed to the Sessions.

The accused made an incoherent statement when the charge was read out to him.

The Magistrate said it seemed to him desirable that one or two medical gentlemen should examine the accused. He thought the question ought to be definitely settled before the accused was put on his trial.

Mr. Little remarked that at the trial he supposed some doctor would have to give evidence as to his sanity.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—

Lieutenant R. B. Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Station Staff Officer, Bareilly.

9th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant C. E. Thornton, from 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

33rd Bengal Infantry: Second-Lieutenant D. B. Blakeway, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

2-4th Gurkhas: Lieutenant H. C. C. Ducot to be Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Surgeon-Major H. Boyd, 45th Sikhs, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. A. Moore, South Wales Borderers, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Major, E. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, to Simla and Kashmere, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon H. C. Hudson, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, to 5th September, on private affairs.

Surgeon-Major K.M. Downie, 29th Punjab Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahbad District, for 60 days, on privilege leave.

A district court-martial at Quetta, on the 3rd May, sentenced Sub-Assistant Apothecary Adolphus Lee Hurley, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to be dismissed the service for drunkenness whilst on duty and for drunkenness whilst under arrest. The dismissal has been confirmed.

At a general court-martial held at Ranikhet on the 15th April, Private Lewis Gilks of the South Wales Borderers, was charged with shooting at Samuel Stevenson with a rifle, at Bareilly, on the 4th March. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

REV. TH. DALHOFF, S.J., Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations received from 1st April to 31st May, 1890:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	100
H. H. the Chief of Sawantwadi	25
The Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund	25
Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, Cambay	25
H. H. Raja Jun Bahadoor Khan of Nanpara, C.I.E.	20
Rao Jogendra Narain Roy, Zemindar of Lalgola	15
H. H. the Chief of Phaltan	10
Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Surat	10
Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S., Satara	10
Khan Bahadoor N. M. Khory, Mhow	10
Rao Bahadoor Jaganath Sudashiv, Baroda.	10
Col. W. H. Ross, S.C., Nusseerabad	10
Mr. Munoherjee N. Banaji	10
The Hon'ble Justice H. M. Birdwood, C.S.	5
The Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	5
Mr. J. Steven	5
Mr. Cavasjee Bazonjee Curranee	5
Mr. J. O'Connell	5
Mrs. A. Bapty	5
Mr. S. S. Narielwala	5
Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E.	5
Dr. L. P. do Rozario	5
Mr. H. W. Uloth	5
Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.	5
Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, B.A., Broach	5
Assistant-Surgeon Behramji H. Nanavati, Ahmedabad	5
Sums under (Rs. 5)	22

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

MR. MATTHEWS, the Home Secretary, has made a curious and interesting statement about Cleopatra's Needle. Mr. Matthews says that the London atmosphere has affected the Needle to a depth of an eighth of an inch. Now, the Needle has been on the embankment for some sixteen years. As the hieroglyphics are cut to a depth of a little more than two inches, it follows, on Mr. Matthews' showing, that the Needle will be ruined in a little more than a century. We do not believe it will. But most certainly the life of the Needle will, in the Thames atmosphere, be short—a mere fraction of the ages during which it existed, and could exist, unimpaired, in the pure air and sunshine of Egypt. Was there ever a more absurd fad, asks a home paper, than the expenditure of such an enormous sum of money by Dr. Erasmus Wilson on the conveyance of the Needle from Egypt to London?

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY WHEAT PROSPECTS.

THE final report on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

The details are generally brought up to 5th May. The latest reports show the area sown at 2,874,000 acres or 4 per cent. below last year and 2 per cent. below average. Although the area shows a small decrease, the estimated outturn gives an increase of 12·35 per cent., owing to the better condition of the crop over the greater part of the Presidency. The subjoined abstract gives the details regarding area, anna-valuation and outturn for the principal divisions of the British districts and Native States.

AREA.

In British districts, Gujarat and the Deccan give a decrease of 20 and 11 per cent. in area below average, chiefly owing to the insufficiency of sowing rains. The increase of 14 per cent., however, over last year in Gujarat was expected, because last year there was practically no wheat sown in the southern districts of that province. The Karnatak shows a steady, though small, increase of 5 per cent., which may be due to the opening of the Southern Maratha railways. But the most extraordinary increase appears in Sind, where the acreage is reported to be no less than 56 per cent. over last year and 73 per cent. over average. The largest wheat-growing district in Sind is Shikarpur, where the area has risen from 162,000 to 279,000 acres, or an increase of 72 per cent. over last year. The increase is chiefly attributed to the favourable inundation of the Indus, which gave abundant moisture for the fullest cultivation of the wheat crop. The Sind figures, though they no doubt indicate a sure increase, should be accepted with caution as regards the actual extent of the increase. It will be interesting to note how far this increased cultivation of wheat has affected the area under other food-grains, but the required information is at present unavailable, until the statistics of the area under all the crops are received for the annual report.

IRRIGATED AND DRY WHEAT.

Of the total area 691,891 acres or 24 per cent. are returned under irrigated wheat, and 2,182,119 acres or 76 per cent. under dry wheat. The percentages of the irrigated wheat for the different provinces are:—11·3 Gujarat, 15·9 Deccan, 0·7 Karnatak, and 47·1 Sind.

OUTTURN.

The outturn figures are still, at the best, not more than approximately correct for the British districts of the Presidency proper, where the formulæ have been framed. For Native States, the figures are mere estimates, being based on the outturn per acre returned in the formulæ of neighbouring British districts. For Sind also the figures are no better, the yield being estimated by the different district officers from local knowledge. Still the estimates show a considerable increase in outturn, notwithstanding a decrease in area, in almost all the divisions, except the Gujarat States, where a higher yield was last year reported, especially from Kathiawar. For Sind, comparative figures are not available, as the estimates are attempted for the first time in this year.

If the average yields are converted into bushels (63 lbs.) per acre, the figures will be more significant. The calculation gives the following results:

Province.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Average.
Gujarat	22·2	13·5	14·5
Deccan	14·9	4·2	5·9
Karnatak	11·4	8·2	8·3
Sind	13·6	12·3	13·0
Total	14·7	7·6	8·9

As has been shown, these estimates are only estimates, and in respect to Sind rough estimates. At all events it may be said that the yield has not been over-estimated. The Bombay formulæ, on which the calculations are made, show the average outturn as follows:—

	Irrigated.	Dry.
Gujarat	23	17
Deccan	19	11
Karnatak	19	13

These formulæ are the best estimates yet possible for general use.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

In Gujarat (including the Native States) the kharif season began rather late, particularly in the south, but the rainfall was generally sufficient, except for rice, which suffered in outturn where not helped by irrigation. In Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and parts of Kathiawar, crops were injured to some extent by caterpillars and other insects. The rabi season was more favourable than that of the last year, though the crops suffered from insufficiency of late rain and cold. The supply of food-grains is up to average, except in parts of Kathiawar and Panch Mahals.

In the Deccan the monsoon began fairly well and the kharif was on the whole favourable, except in the east, where crops suffered by the prolonged break in August. The needed relief came in September. The rabi season began well, but the absence of subsequent rains in November-December affected the outturn, especially in parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where wheat was a poor crop for want of moisture. The produce of food-grains is reported to be below average from 9 talukas of Khandesh, and 4 of Nasik and Poona each. Elsewhere it is up to average.

In the Karnatak the season began with heavy rain, but the crops suffered, as in the Deccan, from a prolonged break. They were relieved by heavy and timely fall in September. The October rain was injuriously heavy, except in parts of Dharwar. The November rain, though light, was very seasonable for rabi crops. Supply of food-grains is normal, except in two talukas of Bijapur and 3 of Dharwar. In the Southern Maratha States the supply is reported to be normal in Sangli, Kurundwad, Mudhol and parts of Kolhapur, but below average elsewhere.

In Sind, cultivation depends mainly on the annual inundation of the Indus, which rose late in the season, attained a very high level, and made breaches in protective bunds whereby crops were greatly damaged, particularly rice. Rainfall, too, was far from sufficient and crops suffered further damage from locusts and other insect pests. The yield of food-grains, however, is reported to be in excess of demand in Shikarpur, above average in Hyderabad and parts of Karachi and Upper Sind district, and below it elsewhere. No report from Thar and Parkar.

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.

Except in the Upper Sind Frontier district and parts of the Karnatak, food stocks of former harvests are reported to be short. This is attributed to last year's unfavourable season. It is also partly due to the gradual extinction of the old habit of storing grain with the increased facilities afforded for export by railways.

PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

Except in two talukas of Ahmedabad and Kaira and one of Broach and Panch Mahals, prices have generally ruled lower than usual in Gujarat. In the North Deccan prices have been higher in 4 talukas of Khandesh and 2 of Nagar, normal in 4 of Khandesh, 3 of Nasik and 2 of Nagar, and lower elsewhere. In the South Deccan they have been higher in 2 talukas of Sholapur, lower in 2 of Poona, and stationary in other places.

In the Karnatak prices are normal, except in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum, where they are higher. In Sind, prices of food-grains have on the whole ruled lower than usual. In the Native States, excepting parts of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States and the Satara jaghirs, where prices have been stationary, they have generally been lower. On the whole the cheap rates of food-grains in most parts indicate that local supplies are not short this year.

EXPORT OF WHEAT.

The returns of the Chamber of Commerce show that there have been larger exports to Bombay port in wheat this season as compared with those of last year, owing to better yield, though not so high as in 1888.

IMPORTS OF LOCAL WHEAT IN BOMBAY FORM THE MIDDLE OF MARCH TO END OF APRIL.

Province.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	1,025	536	1,837
Deccan	23,637	3,677	8,546
Karnatak	12,519	4,958	5,803
Total	37,181	9,171	16,186

In Sind very little of the new produce has been brought to the market, the crop being still in the fields.

INCREASE IN AREA UNDER WHEAT.

In the Presidency proper only two districts, Panch Mahals and Sholapur, show a considerable increase. The former is not a wheat-producing district, and the wheat cultivation there varies with the exigencies of the season. In the latter it is attributed to increased facilities for irrigation from canals. In Sind the increase, as has been stated, is unusually large and is reported to be due to more favourable inundation of the Indus. It is yet too early to say whether other food crops in Sind have kept pace with the wheat cultivation or suffered in acreage.

I. GUJARAT.—AHMEDABAD.

Area both below last year and average. Dholka, which has half the area of the district, alone shows a slight increase, owing to more favourable rain. All other talukas show decreases, owing to want of sufficient moisture for sowing. No rain fell after October, and the cold and dew so necessary in its absence did not come till very late. The crop was, however, on the whole free from disease and generally up to average. The irrigated crop, which occupies about one-seventh of the total area, is estimated at 16 annas, and the dry crop slightly below.

Kharif rain, though the season began late, was generally sufficient throughout, except for rice, which suffered from its deficiency at the time of transplantation. The jowari and bajri crops were partially damaged by caterpillars and grasshoppers in places. Yield of bajri varied from 10 to 18 annas, that of rice 6 to 11, and jowar 11 to 13 annas.

KAIRA.

The decrease in Matar, which is the only taluka in the district where any considerable wheat is grown, was due to want of late rains. The plants were vigorous at first, but they suffered from stormy weather in March. About a third of the crop is irrigated. Yield estimated at 11 annas.

Kharif season did not differ much from that in Ahmedabad. Crops on the whole gave a fair outturn, except jowari and bajri, which suffered in places from excessive moisture. Bajri and kodra yielded 12 to 16, rice 10 to 20, and bávto 9 annas.

PANCH MAHALS.

Area, mostly confined to Dohad in the east, showed a large increase both above last year and average. This is not a wheat-growing district, and the cultivation depends greatly on the favourableness or otherwise of the season. The sowing rain was good, but later on the crop suffered in out-turn in places for want of cold and dew and is estimated at 15 annas.

Kharif season was fair, as in Ahmedabad, and though crop suffered in places from insects in early monsoon, full average yield (16 annas) is reported for paddy, maize, and nagli, and 11 to 13 annas for bajri.

BROACH.

Though the area shows an apparent increase over last year, owing to abnormal season, it is below average in the north and west. This is due probably to previous year's failure, and also to want of later rains. The season, however, was on the whole far better than that of last year, and a full average yield (16 annas) is reported for the dry crop, which alone is grown here.

The kharif season commenced late, and the fall was generally deficient for rice, but excessive for bajri, which had to be resown in places. Rice and bajri yielded much below average; other crops were much better.

SURAT.

All dry crop. The increase in area due to the same causes as those given for Broach. In Olpad, the principal wheat-growing taluka, the crop was affected by mist (*dhumas*) in places. The crop suffered for want of moisture and was estimated at 9 annas only.

Kharif season commenced very late in June, and though rain in July was ample, further rains were deficient, and rice in particular suffered, except where helped by irrigation. Rice yielded about 10 to 12 annas; other crops were generally up to average.

II. DECCAN.—KHANDESH.

Area only two-thirds of that of last year and average. The decrease was general and was due (1) to previous year's poor crop, which induced people to devote more land to cotton and other kharif crops, for which season was favourable, and (2) to deficiency of late rains, which did not allow sufficient moisture for sowing. Rain entirely held off after October, the necessary cold and dew were absent and the crop suffered by the blowing of unfavourable west wind in places. The dry crop withered in places and the irrigated crop (area about 12,000 acres) suffered from short supply in wells and canals. The season, on the whole, was far from favourable, and the grain generally stunted. The dry crop yielded about 9 and the irrigated 11 annas.

For kharif crops the season commenced timely in East Khandesh and was followed by favourable and abundant rain afterwards. Jowari, however, suffered from *moha* (*aphides*) and blight in places, and the crops ranged from fair to good. In West Khandesh, season began late, sowings were retarded and the crops withered later on, especially in the centre, on account of deficient rain, and their yield is reported to be below average.

NASIK.

Area below last year, though slightly above average. Except in Niphad, which has about a lakh of acres under wheat and which shows a slight increase, the decrease is general and is attributed to the causes given for Khandesh. The dry crop suffered much by the absence of late rains, except where helped by irrigation. In Niphad, dry crop estimated at 4 annas only, elsewhere at 8 annas. The irrigated crop (area 35,000) yielded 12 annas.

Rain for kharif crops was sufficient and seasonable in the Dangs, but it commenced late in the Desh, and was generally deficient throughout the first two months. The much-needed relief came not before September and somewhat improved the otherwise withering crops. Bajri and rice were only middling, and other crops not much better.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Area considerably below both last year and average, more than half the decrease being confined to Koperganm, the chief wheat-growing taluka. This was due to more area being devoted to bajri and other early crops, for which season was more favourable at first. The heavy October rain, though it belated sowings, helped the young crop by moisture, and, considering the total absence of rain afterwards, the yield was fair, being 9 anna for the dry and 15 annas for the irrigated crop. Rain for kharif sowing was timely, but light and deficient, and the crops withered in places. The September and October rains were opportune, but slightly excessive, to bajri and other kharif crops in places. Bajri and jowari yielded 10 to 16, and rice 8 to 13 annas.

POONA.

There is decrease in the north and west, which is only partially made up by increase in the south and east. The increase was due to good September and October rains, which, however, proved heavy and retarded sowings in places. The crop was diseased in places. Absence of late rain reduced the yield to 8 annas for the dry crop and 12 annas for the irrigated one.

Kharif rains, though not heavy, were sufficient in the Maval, but very deficient in the east, where lands were left unsown in places. The withering crops in the Desh were relieved by September and October rains. Crops middling, except rice, which is reported to have yielded a good outturn.

SHOLAPUR.

Area both above average and last year. The increase is general and is due to heavy October rain, which though late was beneficial for sowing and further growth of young crops. The irrigated crop, which occupies here larger area than dry crop, yielded 15 annas, while the dry one yielded 11 annas.

For kharif crops sowing, rain came only in July. The August rain was very light, and crops would have suffered heavily, but for the timely fall in September. The October rain was heavy in places and injured the reaped kharif crop. Jowari and bajri yielded 10 to 15 annas, other crops in the same proportion.

SATARA.

Decrease slight and confined to the south. It was due to heavy October rain, which proved excessive in places and retarded sowings everywhere. The crop on the whole was fair, 9 annas being estimated for the dry and 15 annas for the irrigated variety.

The kharif season was generally deficient in the east, fair in the centre, and good in the west. Paddy reported to have yielded 11 to 18 annas, bajri 6 to 10, and jowari about 12 annas.

III. KARNATAK.—BELGAUM.

Area about a lakh and quarter acres, of which only 3,000 irrigated. There is some decrease in the south, which is more than counter-balanced by an increase in the east. The decrease is due to larger area being devoted to kharif crops and also to heavy October rains. In Parasgad the increase is attributed to jowari lands being taken up for wheat. Sowing rain in October was slightly excessive in places. The fall in November though light was beneficial to young crops. The crop was free from disease and the yield is estimated at 15 annas.

The kharif rain was sufficient and seasonable for rice in the west, but deficient in the east, particularly in Parasgad and Gokak. In Sampgaum, rice and jowari crops were damaged by insects. The September rain was timely, and afforded relief to the withering crops in the east, but the stormy October rain was injurious to standing crops, which fell down in places. Rice yielded 13 to 20 annas, jowari 13, and bajri 8 to 12 annas.

BIJAPUR.

Area below last year but above average. The decrease is general and is attributed to continuous rain at the time of sowing, to blowing of north-east wind in Bijapur and Hungund, and also to more land being given to cotton and other early crops. The October rain was heavy and retarded sowings everywhere, but November showers were favourable for growth of young crops. The yield is estimated at 12 annas.

Kharif rain was deficient in the early monsoon and crops were relieved, as elsewhere, only by the September rain. The October fall was abnormally heavy, and damaged bajri and washed away standing crops in Hungund. Bajri and jowari yielded about 10 to 12 annas; other crops less.

DHARWAR.

Area slightly below last year but above average. The decrease is general except in the centre, where increase is attributed to smaller area being put under kharif crops, for which rains were less favourable. The October rain was injuriously heavy to the early sown crop and prevented late sowings in places. Where sown the crop benefited by the November rain. The yield reported to be 12 annas.

Rain for kharif crops commenced timely in the west, but further on it was injuriously light, and in August crops withered throughout. September rain was sufficient and seasonable except in the west. The October rain was heavy and improved prospects everywhere. Rice and jowari yielded 8 to 15 annas, and other crops a little below.

IV. SIND.

Karachi.—The large increase in area is attributed to sufficient moisture due to heavy inundation, which induced people to bring an extensive area under cultivation. Frost in February slightly damaged the crop in Shewan. The yield is estimated at 18 annas. Produce is not yet ready for market. Kharif Season.—Cultivation in Sind depends chiefly on the annual inundation of the Indus, which rose late in the season, attained a high level and flooded the country, causing breaches in the protective bunds, whereby the rice crop was damaged in the south. The rain-fall, too, was not favourable. Hence crops were only fair. Hyderabad.—The increase is due to good supply of water; crop fair and estimated at 15 annas. No export yet. Rice, bajri, and jowari, the staples of the districts, were fair. Shikarpur.—Increase large and due chiefly to more favourable spill of the Indus. In places the crop was injured by unfavourable western wind and locusts. The dry crop (area 2 lakhs) suffered for want of rain, and is estimated at 13 annas, and the irrigated one at 16 annas. Kharif crops, jowari, the staple of the district, was injured by maggots; in places by locusts and by floods. The crop was poor and only gave a 10-anna outturn. Rice was largely destroyed by floods, but gave a very good yield where saved. Bajri was only fair. Upper Sind Frontier.—Increase in area due to moisture in cotton-lands, which were taken up for wheat this year. The crop was good where land was flooded by the river, but fair elsewhere. Bumper crop is reported from Kashmor, and above average elsewhere. The kharif crops, jowari in particular, were greatly damaged by caterpillars and locusts, and gave only a fair outturn. Thar and Parkar.—Latest report not received. Increase attributed to more land having been flooded by inundation this year. Crop injured by frost in February.

NATIVE STATES IN GUJARAT.—BARODA.

The decrease in area is attributed to the general paucity of later rains; season as in the neighbouring British districts, and crops fair. The irrigated variety, which had more than four-fifths of the total area, is reported to have yielded a full average, and the dry one a 12-anna crop. Kharif crops were generally good on account of favourable early rains.

KATHIAWAR.

Excepting Halar, which showed a small increase owing to partial failure of cotton and sesamum crops in places, the decrease is general, notably in Jhalawad, and is attributed to rearing of early crops, for which season was favourable, and to want of late rains. Rain was wholly absent since November, and crops were only fair. The dry crop is estimated at 15, and the irrigated at 17 annas.

Kharif crops were good except in Jhalawad, where damage reported from caterpillars.

CUTCH.

The large decrease in area was due to the danger apprehended from the appearance of locusts. The crop fair and estimated at 16 annas. Kharif crops not below average.

OTHER GUJARAT STATES.

The decrease in area is confined mainly to Palanpur States and is said to be due to (1) absence of late rains, (2) substitution of the more paying rapeseed, and (3) appearance of locusts. The crop was good in Cambay, poor in Rewakantha, and fair in Mahikantha and other states.

Of kharif crops bajri was good, rice fair, and jowari middling.

DECCAN.

Satara Jagirs.—Increase small and due to favourable sowing rain in two states. The irrigated crop good, but the dry crop diseased in places, and outturn middling. Other crops below average.

Akalkot.—Increase due to abundant well-water. Crops fair. Jowari 16 annas, bajri 8, and paddy very poor.

KARNATAK.

Kolhapur.—Area same as last year. Crop fair and estimated at 11 and 13 annas for the irrigated and dry varieties. Kharif season as in the neighbouring British districts. Rice from 10 to 18, and jowari and bajri 8 to 12 annas.

Other Southern Maratha Country States.—Decrease mainly in parts of Miraj and Kurundwad, due to excessive October rains. Crop diseased in places. Outturn estimated at 13 annas for dry crop, and 11 annas for the irrigated one. Kharif crops only middling.

SIND.

Khairpur.—The increase attributed to sufficient moisture. The crop suffered for want of rain and from unfavourable west wind, and the grain has been poor. Other crops as in Shikarpur.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For consent decree.

181-89—Pestonji and R—Byramji Limji—and others vs Pallonji Sorabji Karanjia—Macfarlane, E, and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

56-90—Tyabji and D—Kamarvana Manabna Vellyan Chetty vs. Nundramdas Hiranand—Conroy and B—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

615-77—Craigie, L and O—Kevulchund alias Bapoobhoy Vyachund vs Oomedram Chubildas and another—Tyabji and D, and Jefferson, B, D, and K.

Defended New Long Causes.

84-90—Wadia and G—Jamasji Dossabhoy Pagdiwala vs. Janmahomed Cassum—M H Khan.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Sidhambaram Chittayar and another vs. Virbhan Khialdas and another—Conroy and B.

100-90—In person, a pauper—Bapoo Gamaji vs Dadabhai Bomonjee and another—Aruasir, H, and D, and in person.

103-90—Crawford B, B, and B—Siskurn Samirmul vs. Tejmul Nathumul and others—D S Garud.

96-96—Thakurdas, D, and C—Munshi Shaik Abdur Rehman and another vs. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi—M H Khan.

112-90—Wadia and G—Kursondas Soorji and another, vs. Gungabai—Payne, G, and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Postponed Long Causes.

386—89—Tyabji and D. Camerally Tyabally and others, vs. Mathurabai and another.—Jefferson B, D, and K, and H Bicknell.

539—89—Tyabji and D.—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs. Moosaji Noorbhai.—Chitnis, M, and M.

500—88—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurnundrai Phoolchund vs. Luchmondas Radhakison and others—W. and G, R, and B, and C and B.

217—89—In person. Ibrahim Hussein vs. Fatmabai alias Tababai J C Cama.

625—89—Crawford, B, B, and B Gosavi Jagdevgar Shivgar and others vs. Gosavi Shivgar-Dayager—Wadia and G.

498—88—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radhakison vs. Goolabrai Geojarimul and another. Wadia and G.

414—89—Wadia and G—Merwanji Framji Postwalla vs. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash—Payne, G, and S.

653—89—Tyabji and D—Hassonally Jamal vs. Esaji Moosaji and another—Thakurdas D and C.

29—90—Janardhun G—Hassum Suchdeo vs. Peerkhan Vullimahomed—M H Khan.

661—89—Thakurdas D and C—Peerbhoy Rajabhoy vs. Esmail Khairaj and others—Ardesir H and D.

223—88—Jefferson, B D and K—Ootamchund Maneckchund vs. Toolsidas Kisondas—Nanu and H.

225—88—Jefferson, BD and K—Ootamchund Maneckchund vs. Toolsidas Kisondas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For hearing on preliminary issue.

234-89—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri, 108th Shri Girdharji Maharaj, vs. Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie, L, and O. Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonath vs. Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G, and S.

462-85—Little, S F and N—Pestonji Bhicaji Bhaka vs. Furdoonji Bhicaji Bhaka and another—Bomonji and H.—Settled.

675-89—Peston

SPORTING NOTES.

It is almost painful to note that Gamos, the winner of the Oaks in 1870, was sold for a ten-pound note. In the Oaks won by Gamos, who then belonged to Mr. G. Jones, there were seven starters, of whom Joseph Dawson's Hester was made favourite at even money, 6 to 4 being laid against the winner, who got home a length in front of Mr. Merry's Sunshine, Mr. England's Pate being third. In November last Gamos was sold to Wall, the jockey, for 15 guineas.

It was mainly through the fine riding of John Watts that Memoir defeated Blue Green. As all the racing world knows, Watts learnt his art from Tom Cannon and for lightness of hand he is second only to Cannon, and he rides any horse in any mood with equal nerve and dash, and, what is more, he has never been known to take a mean advantage of a youngster at the start. Watts has ridden his full share of the big winners. He married the daughter of a Newmarket innkeeper, and he is a handsome, quiet, unassuming little man.

The Duke of Portland's winning account was already in five figures before the mail left, and Donovan, who has some rich engagements, besides several two year olds, have not yet to be seen out.

As our horses seldom or never run twice alike, many think that the jockeys are far from being infallible. It is therefore hoped that the increase of long-distance races will check the scurry racing, to the detriment of our jockeys, many of whom can be witnessed in daily practice at Newmarket flogging their horses at the Bushes for races which finish at the Rowley Mile chair. This system is as injurious to riders as it is to the horses they ride. Long-distance races give patience and nerve to jockeys, whilst scurry racing, on the contrary, produces nervousness, from an anxiety to obey orders and "be in front."

The defeat of Baron de Rothchild's Le Nord in the race for the Newmarket Stakes was a great disappointment to very many people. Le Nord was a universal favourite, and he ran very well to the Bushes, when he was hopelessly beaten, the contest being fought out by the Duke of Portland's Memoir and the Duke of Westminster's Blue Green. His Grace of Portland's representative won the Stakes by a neck. Le Nord finished ahead of the nine other competitors who took part in the race. The value of the stakes to the winner is £5,000, Blue Green as second receiving the not inconsiderable sum of £1,000. It will be remembered that Memoir could easily have won the One Thousand Guineas had not her owner declared to win with Semolina. The rest of the racing at Newmarket was of little interest. J. Watts, in addition to his mount on Memoir, rode Bartizan, the winner of the Second Welter Handicap, whilst T. Loates had two successful mounts.

Memoir is a brown filly by St. Simon out of Quiver, and was purchased out of her Majesty's lot at Bushey Park for 1,500 guineas by the Duke of Portland. She stands a little over 15-3, and is full of quality all through. Her shoulders are well thrown back, she has a grand back, with great width over the loins, wide and deep quarters, and stands true all round on excellent legs and feet.

If it is Baron Hirsch who has given (says *Truth*) these stakes for long-distance handicaps, the acceptance of his offer by the Stewards of the Jockey Club must be regarded as a final settlement of all questions in his favor, and the club may as well elect him a member (honorary or otherwise) without any fiddle-faddle nonsense. Such a body as the Jockey Club cannot accept presents of this kind from a man and then blackball him when he seeks admission to it. Perhaps Baron Hirsch (who is probably one of the richest men in the world) may be inclined to confer some permanent pecuniary benefits upon the Jockey Club in return for the privilege of being elected to it.

Pierrette, the property of the Prince of Wales, has won a good trial. His Royal Highness has up to now been dreadfully unfortunate in his selection of racers. Look at the wretched animal, Loyalist, which had to be turned out of training; and we have yet to ascertain that Pierrette is worth its salt. The Prince won his first flat race with Counterpane at Sandown Park in 1886; but she not long after fell down dead after running in the Stockbridge Cup.

There is now almost a prejudice against northern-trained horses, which seems strange, says Mr. John Corlett. There was a time when some half-dozen of the best horses in England were in training at Hambledon, and Knight of St. George, Kingston, Beverlee, Assault, Flatcatcher, Malton, and Indian Warrior, were sent forth to do battle from those stables, and won the greatest prizes the turf could offer. The moors are there still; why not the horses? Last autumn I paid a pilgrimage to these famous training grounds, and when I thought of the way that Newmarket was overrun, and how the innermost secrets of the stable were made known to the touts within five minutes of their occurrence, I could only ponder on the wild but grand scene before me and say, "What a place to train a Cesarewitch winner, and no one to know anything about it." I am told that the same may be said of the Begside at Irvine.

Lord Durham and Lord Zetland, who were for years so staunch in support of the north, have for some time had their horses trained at Newmarket, and the present Lord Eglinton, whose ancestor was such a strong supporter of Middleham in the days of Van Tromp and The Flying Dutchman, no longer plays what is called "the great game." Mr. John Bowes, who had nearly half a dozen Derby and St. Leger winners trained at Malton, is dead, and his place has not been taken. Mr. Nichol, the Newcastle chemist, who had two St. Leger winners at Whitewall, is also dead.

One of the supporters of the great Hambledon stable in its most palmy days still lives in the person of Mr. Knowles, and he is the only one. It is some time, however, since he owned a race-horse, and he is satisfied with drawing splendid dividends from the Epsom Grand Stand, in which he is the principle shareholder. Mr. Perkins continues to fight well for the North. We must go back to 1874, and Apology, for the last instance of a northern-trained St. Leger winner, and to 1869, and Pretender, for the last Derby winner. Even Sir Robert Jardine seems to be cooling in his ardour for the north, and he has now horses at Stanton and Newmarket, and until last week had a-half-share in one at Kingsclere.

The new race course at Portsmouth is going on all right. The railway station is being rapidly proceeded with. The stands will be very much on the elevation of Hurst Park, being light and pretty, after the Auteuil stands near Paris. The last edict of the Jockey Club that no course will in future receive a license unless it has a straight mile will put a feather in the cap of the Portsmouth executive, as they not only have this, but room for starting and pulling up at finish with a gradual rise of 51ft. 9in. from start to winning post. Everything is being done to be ready for racing on the days granted this year by the Jockey Club, viz., 19th and 20 August.

According to Admiral Rous, a handicapper should be a man who could afford to disregard everything calculated to impair his ability to give whatever weight he thought right; and ought not the occupant of the judge's box to be in the same independent position? This can scarcely be considered the case when a man decides upon the position of horses running in a race for which he himself has apportioned the weights.

Although a great many people are agitating for long distance races, it should be borne in mind that some horses do not want to be trained over a distance to win. Corrie Roy, who won the Cesarewitch of '82 so easily from Chippendale (who ran second to Foxhall the previous year) only had one two mile gallop throughout the whole of her preparation for that event, and was so upset by it that she was subsequently confined to spins across the flat of one mile and a quarter. Many turfites declined to support her on account of the short distances she galloped, and regretted it.

Those sportsmen laid money on Surefoot for the Derby may gather consolation from the fact that favorites have won nearly one-third of the Derbys since the race was instituted in 1780. In the first quarter of a century, when the fields were smaller than they have been since, the favourites won 11 races.

The lady cricketers, whose achievements we have several times referred to, on Saturday played a match at Chiswick Park, thus enabling Londoners to judge for themselves as to their prowess. The play was so good as greatly to astonish the company, numbering over 2,000, which had assembled. The match was won on the first innings by the "Reds," who put together the highly creditable total of 157, 91 of which came from the bat of Miss Violet Westbrook, the "captain" of the side. This is no mean feat, seeing that everything had to be run out on account of the great distance of the boundaries from the wickets. The lady cricketers, by the way, wear under their loose sailor-made flannel bodices a breast-plate made of steel and leather, which affords valuable protection from the consequences of a blow from a smartly-hit ball. The teams have a long list of engagements in various parts of England, extending over the whole summer.

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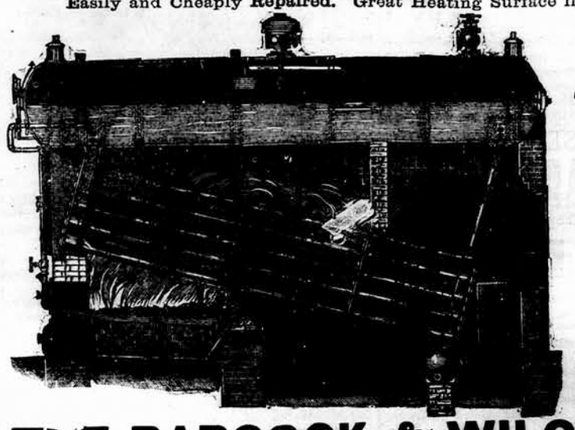

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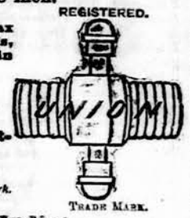

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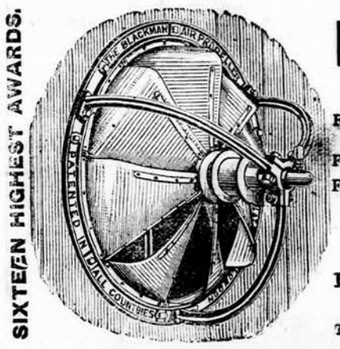

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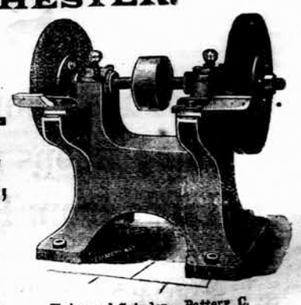

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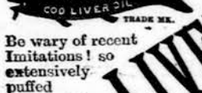

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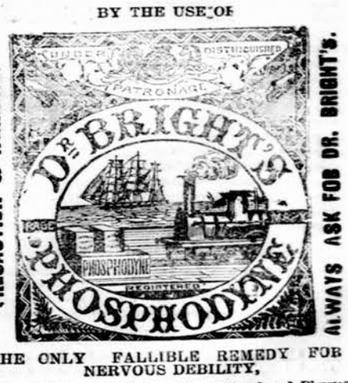

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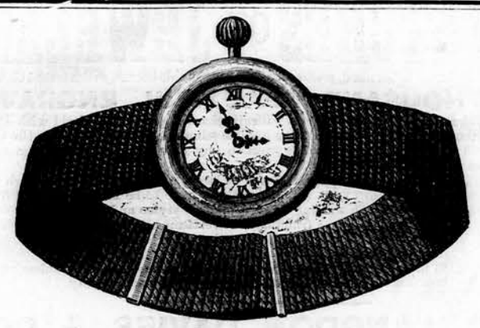

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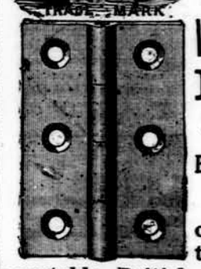

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